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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. IV. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 28, 1917 No. 12

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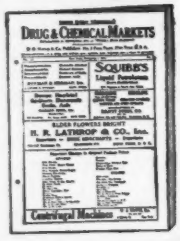

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A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

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D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, NEW YORK

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PROTECTION FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

While Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse was telling the Boston Section of the American Chemical Society that more tariff protection may be necessary to save the chemical industry after world competition begins again, the Federal Tariff Commission was making preparations for a census of the dyestuffs manufactured in the United States to learn whether sixty per cent. of the domestic consumption is made in this country.

Congress granted a moderate amount of protection to the industry when the clamor for dyes was so insistent that something had to be done immediately for the textile, leather, wallpaper and other trades which found the German supply cut off and no other sources available, but a string was attached so that Congress could yank back the succulent sugar tit in case the infant industry failed to grow on this tariff diet. The law provides that after five years a census shall be taken to ascertain whether sixty per cent. in value of the dyestuffs, colors and medicines protected under the act of September 8, 1916, is made here, and if not, the President shall so declare by proclamation and the duties assessed shall no longer be collected.

The industry has four years, yet, to get on its feet. Judging by the lusty infant's size today it appears probable that the President will let it live. Dr. Hesse sees hope for still further tariff protection in the fact that the war has demonstrated that the chemical industries are "key" industries, in that their products are the raw materials for other important industries. He says the argument has always been advanced by the political parties that the chemical industry did not employ enough men to deserve special attention. This is no longer true and the prominence which the industry has attained since the war and its vital importance to the life of the nation will insure proper treatment at the hands of party leaders hereafter. Manufacturers estimate that the dyestuffs industry is now supplying about 75 per cent. of the domestic needs and if the official returns prove this to be a fact the present tariff will probably stand, and there may be hope of getting some protection for certain chemicals that will come into competition with German-made products when Germany is able to do business again.

HELP THIS NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT

A majority of the manufacturers and dealers in colors, intermediates, crudes and related chemicals have given assurances of co-operation in the effort to organize a national association to protect the dyestuff industry and improve conditions, especially as regards the type of dyes sold, and the meeting in January will be largely attended. The Federal Tariff Commission has taken an interest and Mr. Culbertson writes that several members of the Commission will be present to learn the views of the trade on standardization and protection. There is such universal demand for united action and the movement has as-

sumed such importance within the past few weeks that H. Gardner McKerrow has been overwhelmed with correspondence.

It is urged that leading men in the industry prepare to assume a share of the burden of organization when they meet in New York. There will be many committees on which practical men must be willing to serve, and others on which experts will be required. If those who are fitted for the various branches of the work outlined in the editorial published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of November 14, on the "Standardization of Dyestuff," will make arrangements to speak, and if possible volunteer to serve on committees, the permanent chairman of the convention can expedite the appointments and avoid naming those who are unable to give their time to the work. DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS will gladly publish suggestions on these points during the next few weeks in order to crystallize opinions before the meeting.

STUDYING GERMAN TRADE METHODS

The report on "German Foreign-Trade Organizations" issued by the Department of Commerce has exceeded in sales all other publications of the Department, and it has been decided to get out a supplementary bulletin on German After-war Preparations about the first of the year. Department officials believe the future prosperity of this country depends upon American ability to maintain the prestige gained since the war.

The United States will have an advantage at the start because of Germany's loss of good-will in many foreign markets, but manufacturers are warned against underestimating German energy, German methods and German craft. We have had enough experience in recent months to be on guard for almost anything, but to understand how the German is working the American manufacturer must become familiar with German theories of foreign trade and the formidable organizations that with Government aid will attempt to dominate the world's markets.

YEAR'S WORK OF BRITISH DYES, LTD.

British Dyes, Ltd., now has 1,445 shareholders of whom a large number are consumers of the products manufactured by the company at Huddersfield. It is permissible to make only restricted profits sufficient to cover depreciation, necessary new construction and a maximum dividend of 6 per cent. Any amount in excess would go into the National Exchequer. The prices of its products to its consumer-shareholders are low and yet the company paid 6 per cent. this year and set aside many hundreds of thousands of pounds to meet the cost of constructing new plants.

In addition to manufacturing intermediates for the Government and making dyes for its consumer-shareholders, the company is making raw materials used in the industry. The increase in the output of dyes has been three-fold the amount made before the war. Many products of the Huddersfield plants have been sent to Swiss manufacturers who have returned the finished dyes. English dyes users have thus been able to obtain sufficient dyestuffs for their pressing needs.

Research work has been given special attention under the guidance of Prof. A. G. Perkin of Leeds and Prof. Robinson of Liverpool. Students at the various universities have been employed in following up certain lines of investigation with the aid of the experts of the company and the professors working in conjunction with the company's chemists.

While the industrial affairs of the company are in excellent condition there is a cloud on the future of British Dyes, Ltd., owing to political interference with its affairs. The British Board of Trade refused to sanction the purchase of the Ellsmere Port Works and the special plant there for the manufacture of indigo. Permission to buy the plants was given to Levinstein, Ltd., exclusively, after a report by two independent referees who, it is understood favored the British Dyes, Ltd. The internal dissensions may disrupt the dye industry when the war is over.

GUARDING THE WAR PLANTS

Drastic action by the Government was necessary to end the incendiary plots of German sympathizers who have already destroyed millions of dollars worth of chemicals, explosives and foodstuffs. The plan to guard munition factories and plants furnishing supplies for war has been put in force none too soon. The hostility of the enemy aliens is demonstrated covertly, but for that reason is the more dangerous. When the German bankers in northern Indiana refused to buy Liberty bonds their action was harmless and only reacted upon themselves, but arson, incendiarism at war plants, inflammatory circulars and newspapers uttering treasonable sentiments, spies in the army and navy, in export and shipping houses in New York and other coast cities, and along the water front watching the departure of transports, must be dealt with summarily, and the Government will find general public support in any measures it takes in dealing with traitors, even if "shot at sunrise" when caught in the act.

NEW WAR TAX RULINGS

New rulings by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the new revenue act have been made as follows:

Beverages—Sections 300 to 315.—Flavoring extracts.—Distilled spirits used in the manufacture of ordinary flavoring extracts are subject only to the additional tax of $1.10 per proof gallon imposed by section 303.

Excise Taxes—Sections 600 to 603.—Medicinal preparations.—(A) Where a manufacturer of medicinal preparations sells for cash a quantity of goods to be delivered in monthly installments, his report for the month in which the sale is made should cover the full amount of the sale.

(B) Where medicinal articles are consigned to salesmen to sell, the return of the manufacturer should show the amount of the sales by the salesmen, including commission.

(C) A spray to be applied to cows, horses and other animals to keep off flies, vermin, etc., is not a medicinal preparation within the meaning of section 600 (h).

(D) If there is no claim or indication that a medicinal preparation is proprietary and no disease or infection is named for which it is claimed that the medicine is a remedy, the tax imposed by section 600 (h) does not attach.

(E) If medicine is advertised under the name or initials of the manufacturer, or if any name in the possessive case is used on the label or on literature describing the medicinal preparation, the tax is imposed.

(F) Where medicinal preparations are sold under what is intended to be a trade-mark, the tax attaches.

MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS IN SWEDEN

Sweden hitherto has had to depend upon other countries for its drugs. During the war, however, domestic manufacture has been taken up, especially by AB. Astra, the apothecaries' chemical work at Sodertajle. The output comprises a number of standard preparations, such as phenol, salicylic acid, salicylated natron, acetylic salicylic acid, phenacetin and saccharin. Great extensions of the company's workshops have become necessary for this purpose.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN COLORS AID PLANS FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Letters of Approval Pouring in Upon H. Gardner McKerrow—Chemists' Club Selected for First Meeting—Mr. McKerrow Makes New Business Connection.

At this writing it appears that the original plans outlined by Mr. H. Gardner McKerrow, now located at 50 Broad street, for the initial meeting of the dealers and manufacturers of colors and dyestuffs will be carried out. All the replies that have been received indicate that the week of January 21st, will be satisfactory. It is impossible to tell at this time just how many days will be required to finish up the business that will come before the meeting, but Tuesday, January 22nd, will be the day on which the convention will convene. The first thing done will be the election of a permanent chairman, after which the other officers will be chosen, and the vital questions will be taken up in regular order.

Negotiations with the officers of the Chemists Club were successful and Mr. McKerrow announces that the meeting will be held in the convention hall in the Chemists Club.

Favorable replies continue to pour in from all parts of the country, and since space in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS will not permit extracts from all the letters received during the past few days, a partial list is given below together with some of the ideas of the dealers. The list below is in addition to the names that have already appeared in these columns:

E. M. & F. Waldo, 11 Broadway, New York City.
The Chatfield Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
William S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.
Wilckes-Martin-Wilckes Co., 135 William st., New York City.
American Color Manufacturing Co., Passaic, N. J.
Cambria Steel Co., Philadelphia.
Oakes Manufacturing Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
E. Kley, 40 Pine street, New York.
E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., 644 Greenwich st., New York.
Iridescent Dyestuff Color Co., 247-251 Bush street, Brooklyn.
Geo. H. Morrill Co., Norwood, Mass.
The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.
Sethness Company, Chicago, Ill.
B. Brown & Bro., Inc., 237 Water st., New York.
The Georgia Ochre Company, 165 Broadway, New York.
H. A. Hirsh, 68 William st., New York.
The Heller & Merz Co., Newark, N. J.
Samuel Nevins Co., Inc., 109 S. Second street, Philadelphia.
A. De Ronde & Co., 228 Front street, New York City.
The Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J.
J. Early Wood, Inc., 21 Platt street, New York.
The Bayer Company, Inc., 117 Hudson st., New York.
Canadian Anilines & Chemicals, Limited, Toronto, Can.
C. J. Osborn Co., 132 Nassau st., New York.
Delta Chemical Company, Inc., 11 Warren st., New York.
Fisher Chemical Company, 170 Summer st., Boston.
Boston Dyewood and Color Co., 136 Federal st., Boston.
J. F. Linburg, 101 Beekman st., New York.
Manhattan Trading Corporation, 2 Rector st., New York.
Wm. Zinsser & Co., Inc., 195 William st., New York.
The Ph. Van Ommeren Corp., 42 Broadway, New York.
Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass.
Frank Hartley, 146 Summer st., Boston.
Thos. J. MacEvoy, 1126 W. Ontario st., Philadelphia.
Sloan & Russell, 132 Nassau st., New York.
Hadjopoulos & Sperco, Inc., 29 Broadway, New York.
Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Inc., 128 Duane st., New York.
Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., 608 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
Century Color Corporation, 182 Front st., New York.
C. C. Parsell & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Fine Colors Company, Paterson, N. J.
Bothamley & Co., 309 Broadway, New York.
United States Dye Extracts Co., Inc., 801 Vernon ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
J. G. Rutherford & Co., 505 Broome st., New York.
Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver st., New York.
The Barnes Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.
Eavenson & Levering Co., Camden, N. J.
Sherman & Mason, 211 N. Front st., Philadelphia.
India Alkali Works, 28-37 India Wharf, Boston.
Eastern Drug Company, 14 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
A. & B. Export & Import Corporation, 78 Wall st., New York.
Imperial Car Cleaner Company, 115 Chestnut st., Newark, N. J.
John J. White, Inc., 149 Broadway, New York.
Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc., 302 Broadway, New York.
F. Ellis Morris Co., Drexel Building, Philadelphia.
The Cronkhite Co., 185 Devonshire st., Boston.
Manhattan Color and Chemical Co., 25 Beaver st., New York.
Bowring & Company, 17 Battery Place, New York.
Tower Chemical Co., Inc., 258 Broadway, New York.
Healey-Seaver Company, 90 Freeport st., Boston.
The L. B. Fortner Company, 36 Strawberry st., Philadelphia.
Chas. A. Jorgensen & Co., 55 Franklin st., New York
Starkweather & Williams Co., 47 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.
Sam Haight & Co., 66 Batterymarch st., Boston.
United Supply Co., 826 Lafayette Building, Philadelphia.
Bay State Chemical Co., Boston.
B. Heller & Company, Calumet ave. & 40th st., Chicago, Ill.
W. T. Benson & Co., 164 St. James st., Montreal, Can.
A. R. Cullin, 104 South Adams ave., Margate, N. J.

Among the letters received were the following:

W. S. Culbertson, United States Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.—"Several of the members of this commission will be present at your conference in January. It is needless for me to say that this Commission is greatly interested in any movement looking toward the standardization of American colors."

H. A. Hirsh, 68 William st., New York—"Your suggestion of a meeting in New York during the week of January 21st, not only meets with my approval, but I think you will find it will meet with the general approval all along the line."

B. Brown & Bro., 237 Water st., New York—"We consider it a very good idea if the color and chemical dealers and manufacturers would combine in an association similar to other associations, and lay down a set of rules for transacting business to eliminate slipshod business such as is being carried on at the present time by various jobbers in New York.

The Bayer Company, Inc., 117 Hudson st., New York—"It will be quite agreeable to us to have a meeting called for the purpose suggested in your letter during the week of January 21st, 1918, and we shall have our representative at the meeting."

E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co., 644 Greenwich st., New York—"The standardization of American made colors and dyes seems advantageous to us, and we are open to any suggestions along these lines."

Delta Chemical Company, Inc., 11 Warren st., New York—"We believe that the week of January 21st, will be acceptable to us, and we will be more than glad to attend."

Geo. H. Morrill Co., Norwood, Mass.—"We are interested in the idea and would be glad if you will extend to us an invitation for one of our representatives to be at this meeting when it takes place."

The Seydel Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N. J.—"We heartily approve of the conference you propose, and have reserved the week of January 21st, for this conference. We trust you will be successful in your efforts to get the dyestuff manufacturers together and you have only to call upon us for any aid which we can give you."

J. G. Rutherford & Co., 505 Broome st., New York—"You can be assured of our co-operation in the proposed convention for the purpose of standardizing American colors. Wishing you success in your good work, etc."

The Barnes Chemical Works, Paterson, N. J.—"We shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to meet with you in January next, and await further advice regarding the conference."

Sherman & Mason, 211 North Front st., Philadelphia—"Your ideas on the subject of a standardization of American made colors and dyestuffs are excellent and we are entirely in accord with them. We will be very pleased to attend the meeting to discuss the subject anytime during the week of January 21st, 1918, or at any other time which may be convenient to the trade as a whole. We desire further detail as progress is made."

Imex Corporation, 25 Beaver st., New York—"We will be pleased to attend such conference as outlined in your letter and at the time you suggest."

A. & B. Export and Import Corporation, 78 Wall st., New York—"We shall be pleased to attend the meeting referred to in your letter and at the time you mention in January, 1918."

Imperial Car Cleaner Company, 115 Chestnut st., Newark, N. J.—"The suggested time and place for your meeting are agreeable to us and we will have a representative present."

John J. White, Inc., 149 Broadway, New York—"We will be glad to meet with the dyestuff manufacturers on the matter mentioned during the week of January 21st, 1918."

Dicks, David & Broadfoot, Inc., 302 Broadway, New York—"We consider the calling of a conference of dealers and manufacturers of American made colors and dyes an admirable undertaking, and will be glad to be of any assistance possible, in bringing it about. If there is anything further we can do in the matter, the writer is entirely at your service."

H. Gardner McKerrow's new address is care of E. F. Drew & Co., 50 Broad street, New York.

H. GARDNER McKERROW TAKES NEW POST

H. Gardner McKerrow, for the last two years associated with the Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation in the establishment and management of the Textile Department, is now associated with E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., 50 Broad street, New York City. Mr. McKerrow will have the management of the Textile Department and will handle dyestuffs, mill chemicals and industrial oils, with which the name of Messrs. E. F. Drew & Co. is already associated and well known. Special attention will be given to American dyestuffs and it is the intention of the department to handle only those colors of type strength and quality.

Mr. McKerrow has been identified with the development of the American dyestuff industry through many channels, and is now the instigator of a movement which it is expected will result in a Convention to be held in New York City in January next, at which it is hoped all the manufacturers of American dyestuffs will be represented, for the consideration of a proper means of standardizing American colors.

Mr. McKerrow will have associated with him T. F. O'Keeffe, formerly his assistant, who is also well known to dealers and manufacturers of dyestuffs.

Mr. McKerrow issued the following statement:

"This move on the part of Mr. McKerrow will not affect the arrangements for the forthcoming conference to be held in New York City in January next for considering ways and means for standardizing American colors. The arrangements for this conference are proceeding rapidly, and Mr. McKerrow will make a statement to those firms who have expressed their willingness to co-operate in this movement at an early date. Something over two hundred letters have been received from dyestuffs manufacturers and responsible dealers, expressing their intention to take part in this conference, and it is hoped that the result of it will be an interchange of ideas which will permit of the establishment of a well conceived permanent plan.

"Certain departments of the Government have expressed their approval of this movement and will have representatives at the conference, among them being one from the Tariff Commission. It has been arranged to hold the conference in the lecture theatre of the Chemists Club.

TAKING A CENSUS OF DYESTUFFS

The U. S. Tariff Commission Investigates Production to Learn Whether 60 Per Cent. of the Domestic Consumption is Made Here—Products Covered.

A special census of the dyestuffs industry is to be taken by the Tariff Commission to learn whether 60 per cent. in value of the domestic consumption of intermediates, dyes and other finished products is being produced in the United States. A statement explaining the work has been issued by the Tariff Commission, as follows:

Section 501 of the act of Congress, dated Sept. 8, 1916, provides for the taking of a special census of the production of intermediates, dyes and other coal-tar products in the United States. The act provides: "if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as sixty per centum in value of the domestic consumption" of intermediates and dyes, medicinals and other finished products, "he shall by proclamation so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied or collected." The President has requested the Tariff Commission to undertake the collection of information necessary for the exercise of this power.

The Commission is preparing for a systematic census of the production of all coal-tar products in a broad sense, including intermediates, dyes, medicinals, flavors, photographic chemicals and synthetic phenolic resins.

The Geological Survey has been for many years collecting statistics on the operation of coke oven plants, including production of the by-products coal-tar, benzol, toluol and naphthalene. Arrangement has been made whereby duplication of work will be avoided by co-operation between the Survey and the Tariff Commission. Under this arrangement the Survey will continue to collect all the information on the operation of coke oven plants which it has been collecting in the past and in addition it will (1) distinguish between crude and refined naphthalene; (2) make an inquiry in regard to the manufacture of any intermediates at coke oven plants; (3) collect annually the statistics on the operations of gas houses; (4) ascertain and report to the Tariff Commission confidentially information in regard to the disposal of the materials, specified above, produced and sold by the coke ovens and gas plants. The Tariff Commission will not go directly to the coke plants or gas houses, but will secure statistics on the production of these plants from the Geological Survey. The Tariff Commission will make a detailed inquiry in regard to the development within the United States of the complex chemical industries which convert these by-products of the coke ovens into finished dyes, medicinals, photographic chemicals, flavors and synthetic phenolic resins. Over 150 firms are now engaged in the manufacture of these products within the United States.

The Tariff Commission will not make an independent inquiry in regard to the production of explosives in the United States, since other Departments of the Government are following this closely. The Commission, however, will ascertain the production of intermediates derived from coal-tar and used in the making of explosives, such as diphenylamine used in the making of gun cotton for stabilizing smokeless powder. These intermediates, which are specifically mentioned in the Act, may be diverted to making dyes when the abnormal demand for explosives ceases.

Preliminary schedules, designed to aid the Commission in distinguishing between dealers and manufacturers, have been sent out, and the regular schedules calling for the condition of the industries affected during 1917 are in course of preparation. In addition to a detailed statement of the quantity and value of each intermediate and each substance classed for convenience under the general name "Coal-Tar Products," the schedule calls for data

in regard to number of employees and rates of pay, research and experimental work, and amount of capital invested by each manufacturer.

The general investigation of the Commission into the chemical industries is progressing. Conferences have been held with interested specialists and with heads of other bureaus collecting information of a similar or related character, factories have been visited by agents of the Commission, the products affected have been classified, and information upon them is being compiled.

A general questionnaire designed to secure information in regard to the competitive conditions in the chemical industries will be sent out. Special emphasis will be laid on the branches of the chemical industries which have shown the most revolutionary changes during the war.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Castorseed to the amount of 34,998 hundredweight, arrived at Hull, England, on November 7.

Young Bros. Soap Co., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capitalization of $100,000.

The collection of witch hazel leaves during the past season is declared by some in the trade to have been only 50 per cent. of the normal.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of the Japanese steamer Yoki Maru with 300 barrels of cocoanut oil from Manila.

Shipments of rape and mustard seed from India from January 1 to September 29, amounted to 61,111 tons, against 84,319 in the same time last year.

Exports of sulphate of ammonia from Glasgow to the United Staates from July 1 to October 1 were valued at $9,756, against $1,539 in the same time last year.

Appraiser McClelland of the Board of General Appraisers in a decision on the protest of Frances Patterson, Philadelphia, that cutch is entitled to free entry, held that it is dutiable at three-eighths of one cent per pound under paragraph 30.

Shipments of nitrate of soda from Chile to the United States during October amounted to 147,700 tons compared with 88,700 tons in 1916. Total shipments to United States from January 1 to Nov. 1 amounted to 1,218,400 tons compared with 987,800 last year.

The London *Chemist and Druggist* is authoritatively informed that this year's crop of Russian wormseed, the raw material for the manufacture of santonine, is extremely poor and that on account of the scarcity and cost of labor, transport, insurance, etc., which are all on a much higher level than before, an increase in the price of wormseed is justified.

London port statistics for October show a landing of 34,000 ounces of quinine sulphate (which are in all probability all sold to consumers), while 44,000 ounces were delivered, so that the already attenuated stock has been further whittled down by 10,000 ounces to 146,480 ounces, which compares with 1,207,920 ounces at this time last year, 1,594,300 ounces in 1915 and 2,773,230 ounces in 1914."

Sales of camphor by celluloid companies carrying a surplus, bought in April and May when prices sagged, are said to have been made in October and November, and prices are now likely to be higher because of the demand from Great Britain and Canada and the scarcity here because of shipping difficulties in Japan. American refined prices have advanced to a basis of 76½c per pound for bulk in barrels. Even at this price American figures are 3½c to 4c per pound below the cost of Japan shipments. It is understood that there is a movement in Japan for the combination of all the camphor interests to control the price.

DR. HESSE SPURS CHEMISTS TO GIVE MORE TIME TO NATION'S WAR NEEDS

Part They Must Take in Winning the Great War Conflict Reviewed in Address at Boston—What the Chemical Industry Requires.

"Doing Our Bit" was the subject of an address by Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, of the American Chemical Society, before the Boston Section of the Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, on Thursday, Nov. 22. Dr. Hesse described the working of the Council of National Defense and the Advisory Commission, the growth of the chemical industry in the United States, and the part which chemists must take in the world war. He said in part:

Taking the classification of the U. S. Census for 1909 as a criterion of what constitutes chemicals and allied products we find that these are nine in number, namely:

1—Paint and Varnish.
2—Chemicals.
3—Fertilizers.
4—Explosives.
5—Dyestuffs and Extracts.
6—Sulphuric, Nitric and Mixed Acids.
7—Wood Distillation (not including Rosin and Turpentine).
8—Essential Oils.
9—Bone, Carbon and Lampblack.

That these nine branches of the U. S. industries of chemicals and allied products are increasing actually as well as relatively to our entire industrial activities as a whole is one of the gratifying facts shown by the U. S. Census figures for 1914, only recently available.

Another gratifying disclosure of the 1914 census is that the groups of chemicals and allied products have been increased in number and scope and to the nine groups above enumerated and considered the following 17 have been added:

1—Baking Powders and Yeast.
2—Blacking, Stains and Dressings.
3—Bluing.
4—Candles.
5—Cleansing and Polishing Preparations.
6—Coke (not including Gas-house Coke).
7—Drugs (including Drug Grinding, Druggists' Preparations, Patent Medicines and Compounds, Perfumery and Cosmetics).
8—Gas, Illuminating and Heating.
9—Glue, not elsewhere specified.
10—Greases (including Grease and Tallow, Lubricating Greases and Soap Stock).
11—Printing Ink.
12—Writing Ink.
13—Cottonseed Oil and Cake, Linseed Oil, Fish Oils, Oleo and all other oils have been added to Essential Oils.
14—Petroleum, refining.
15—Salt.
16—Soap.
17—Turpentine and Rosin.

For the period of the war all our national activities will be directed toward immediate national needs largely, with only relatively small attention to after-the-war matters, and for these sufficient directing machinery exists and it is merely a question of selecting the right means.

In the period after the war and in the rush and stress of rebuilding and making up for lost opportunities in the multitudinous directions offered, the chemist is likely to be lost sight of unless he systematically and continuously plans ahead and prepares accordingly. Broadly considered, our future activities can be classified as relating to:

1—Matters of national defense.
2—Development of our natural resources.
3—The highest national independence possible in chemicals and allied products.

In order to accomplish the above-mentioned ends we must make sure that we do not lose our place in public opinion nor the confidence of capital nor the helpful at-

titude of our governmental agencies, legislative as well as administrative. To retain our place in public opinion we must take the public into our confidence much more than we have heretofore, and in this delinquency we are not alone; other countries and other sciences have been afflicted with the same shortsightedness. We must inform the public of such of our problems as are of public bearing in language as free from technicalities as possible and as a very valuable aid in that direction we now have through the Press and Publicity Committee of the American Chemical Society the interested attention of a great many influential daily and other papers. Our scientific and technical societies everywhere should make an effort as does the American Chemical Society to have at least one meeting a year at which technical topics of interest to that ubiquitous and powerful person "the man-in-the-street" are presented in such a way as to receive and to hold his attention, and a readable digest of those proceedings will no doubt be very welcome in the editorial offices of most newspapers; if they are not welcome then there must be something wrong with the meeting, with the digest, or with both and the only thing to do is to go at it again.

We shall have to inform ourselves very thoroughly of the country's requirements of chemicals and the like in war and in peace as to quantities and values and their uses and also their modes of manufacture and their needful raw materials; further, of our suitable natural resources, their nature, extent and location whether of vegetable, animal or mineral origin. Then we must plan wisely for the most efficient development and set about it. Sounds simple, does it not? But it is one of the tallest orders 10,000 men ever had handed to them.

A start has been made in the Norton Dyestuff Census published a year ago by the Department of Commerce. That tells us about the amounts, values and kinds of coal-tar dyes used and puts us in the way of getting at their raw materials and their uses. The reasonable expectation is that, through the initiative of the American Chemical Society, in about six months or a year from now we shall have a printed compilation giving us the names, quantities and values of every chemical other than coal-tar dyes imported into the United States from any country during the fiscal year ending with June 30, 1914, the last peace-year before the present war. Then comes the rest of it; the manufacturing methods, the needful raw materials and where they are located in this country and elsewhere, and in what industries these chemicals are used. Through the initiative of the American Chemical Society it is expected that this will also be completed within a reasonable additional time. After that, plans have to be made as to how, when and where these various things shall be made, and in deciding that there comes in the further question as to the importance of the individual chemicals to the nation's welfare, their arrangement in the order of their importance, and an efficient plan of making them at home. That is going to take some "midnight electricity."

Further, it is not inconceivable that some of these important things will not be made without added governmental help, as, for example, by increased tariff-protection. This will not be as difficult as heretofore for the very important reason that both principal political parties, Republican and Democratic, have by enacting the present dyestuff tariff emphatically affirmed sweeping, and let us hope lasting, changes in their heretofore views of tariff-legislation. The Republicans have in the past refused to help chemicals because they did not employ enough labor or because their products were "raw materials" for many industries that stood well in the eyes of that party largely because they did employ much labor. Now the Republicans admit that there are industries which are "key industries" because their products are "raw materials" for many industries and hence they should be made in this country and protected by tariff, if need be. The Democrats by levying for, I believe, the first time, a tariff avowedly for the purpose of creating an industry in this country and necessarily thus potentially depriving the U. S. Treasury of a corresponding amount of revenue have also endorsed the "key industry" view-point.

The proper lesson for us to learn from this seems to me to be that whenever a foreigner patents anything anywhere we should really invent and make something better or just as good ourselves. It may, and no doubt will be expensive, but will it be more expensive to the Nation than our present situation has turned out to be? I say decidedly not. And this applies to others besides us chemists. It will certainly be better than tinkering with our patent laws. The proper answer to an invention is another invention and not a hamstringing or a boomeranging change in our patent laws.

LONDON CONTROLS BRISTLE MARKET

Germans Formerly Dominated the Trade Through the Fair at Leipzig—Japan's Effort to Make Kobe the Centre—Large Profits Possible.

The demand for bristles in making brushes for the army and navy has led to heavy imports by Great Britain.

The trade formerly was centered at Leipzig, but the finest qualities of bristles come from Siberia and Russia, and the producers in these countries are now endeavoring to eliminate the German intermediaries. Before the war, trade in the Russian and Siberian article was carried on almost entirely by German firms which bought up the bristles in the northern parts of Siberia and shipped them to Leipzig. It is stated that about 5,400,000 pounds of bristles thus found their way from Russia to the Leipzig fairs every year, and the German firms realized a profit of about $7,000,000 on them, having made the purchases for about $2,000,000, whereas the sale price aggregated more than $9,000,000. The imports by Great Britain in 1916 and 1915 are shown in the following table:

Countries of origin	1915		1916	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
China	4,414,933	$2,139,605	3,347,038	$1,629,914
Russia	1,045,579	1,148,611	2,289,621	2,253,363
Other countries..	1,453,062	1,144,518	865,155	718,981
Total	6,913,574	4,432,734	6,501,814	5,102,258

China and Russia supply about four-fifths of the British requirements. They are now followed by British India and France, but Germany formerly furnished about 600,000 pounds annually.

Information in regard to the London bristle market appeared in a recent issue of the London Chamber of Commerce *Journal*, which stated:

To give an illustration of how completely London dominates the bristle situation of the world, there is at present in the London docks and warehouses double the quantity that arrived at an ordinary Leipzig fair previous to the war. Bristles require great experience and technical knowledge, and this is where the British merchants, by training up experts and sending them all over China and elsewhere, have scored over their less technical and more speculative competitors.

The fact that New York and Paris draw their supplies from London enables our brush manufacturers to fill their requirements from a range and selection of raw material such as would not be possible were London only a sidetrack in the main bristle market of the world.

The main source of supply of the bristles is in that district of Siberia which is bordered by the Urals on the west and the River Lena on the east. The question therefore arises as to whether, should the Japanese extend their sphere of influence westward, the market in future would not be centered in Kobe. The Japanese have made strong efforts to obtain control of the Chinese bristle markets, but on account of the strength of British merchants in China, have not succeeded. It is to be hoped that it will be the same with regard to the European bristles, and that the market will remain in London.

VEGETABLE OILS SCARCE IN LONDON

There is no castor oil available in London. Rape oil is very scarce, and olive oil is practically off the market. Coconut oil is steady but quiet; no offers of local makes; maximum prices; crude £70 and refined £85 per ton net naked ex-store. Palm kernel oil scarce and market firm, with buyers at the maximum prices; crushed £52 and extracted £51 per ton net naked ex-mill. Lard oil very firm on scarcity and no sellers of best English refined.

ITALY'S NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

Heavy Demand For Carbonate of Soda—Dealers Anxious For Supplies From United States—Bleaching Powder Also Wanted—List of Firms Obtainable in Washington.

In an article on the chemical and dyestuffs industry in Italy the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "As regards actual manufacturing developments some noteworthy enterprises may be mentioned. A big works has been started at soda and chlorine, whilst the Caffaro works have considerably extended their capacity for turning out the same products. The Cengio explosive factory in Piedmont has established a department where more than 100 quintals of carbolic acid crystals are produced daily, this being a line of manufacture unknown in Italy prior to the war. This concern is expected to take a large part after the war in increasing Italy's output of organic chemicals, and particularly synthetic dyes.

Elsewhere in Lombardy the manufacture of nitrate of ammonia has been developed and large extensions have been made to the electrical installations for obtaining nitric acid from the air. Big explosive works near Milan are engaged also in preparing the aniline oil which Germany used to supply. The distillation of tar and the production of benzol has also developed everywhere. Several factories are turning out sulphur dyes—particularly black—with the result that the crisis as regards supply has been overcome.

As regards drugs, several firms in Milan and elsewhere are making aspirin, phenacetin and antipyrin and similar products, supplies of which had failed since Italy's entry into the war.

In a report to the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., Consul Winship, Milan, Italy, says:

Carbonate of soda, Solvay, 98/100, is in very large demand at present, and dealers here would like to receive offers. Contracts up to 1,000 tons might be closed at once. The imports of carbonate of soda into Italy during the first quarter of 1917 were: From Great Britain, 2,806 tons; from France, 2,101 tons; from the United States, 1,388 tons; total, 6,295 tons, valued at 1,133,000 lire. Offers are desired here also for potassium bromide and senega root.

The 76/78 grade of caustic soda has an excellent market, while the demand for the 72/73 grade is limited. It is extensively used here in the soap industry, and there are numerous soap factories in Milan. This product also is to be offered to the Government, as it is employed in the manufacture of munitions. The imports of caustic soda into Italy during the first quarter of 1917 were: From the United States, 2,113 tons; from Great Britain, 1,211 tons; total, 3,324 tons, valued at 2,160,000 lire.

There is no demand for soda ash, inasmuch as, owing to the high freight rates, its price would be so excessive that it is preferable to use caustic soda.

Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, pure, 99½, is largely used for technical treatment of grape vines. Although it is produced in Italy, some quantities also are imported, the United States having supplied 123 tons and Great Britain 25 tons during the first quarter of this year. These imports were valued at 110,000 lire. The proper time for closing contracts is in November and December.

In Italy, especially at Turin, considerable quantities of acetic acid are obtained in distilling wood for the manufacture of charcoal. The better grades of acetic acid are received from Great Britain. The latest statistical tables published by the Government at Rome show that during the first quarter of 1917, 25 tons of pure acetic acid, not exceeding 10 per cent. in glacial acetic acid, and valued at 9,000 Italian lire, were exported from Italy, while 21 tons of pure acetic acid, worth 73,000 lire, containing more than 90 per cent. of glacial acetic acid, were imported. This product is very largely used in Lombardy, consular district of Milan, in the dyeing trade.

The demand for bichromates is supplied by Italian manufacturers, whose production is almost sufficient to meet the requirements. In fact, only insignificant quantities are imported. The Italian producers are in Genoa.

The types of bleaching powder or chloride of lime that are in demand are the 35° grade, British standard, white, used for disinfections, and the 70/75 grade, gray, fused, used in ammunition factories and refrigerating plants. It is imported from Great Britain. During the first quarter of this year 218 tons, worth 33,000 lire, were shipped into Italy.

Borax or borate of sodium is manufactured in Italy, especially at Florence, but some quantities also are imported. Duing the first quarter of this year, 120 tons, worth 81,000 lire, were shipped into Italy.

Carbolic or phenic acid is imported from Great Britain in 50-kilo zincked iron drums, the grades required being 35/37 during the winter months and 39/40 in the other months. As this product is used for making explosives, it is controlled by the Government, and offers will have to be addressed either to the Government at Rome or to its officials in America.

Glycerin is obtained here from the distillation of fat acids in the soap industry, but large quantities are also imported. Shipments of glycerin into Italy from January 1 to March 31, 1917, were: From France, 148 tons; from Great Britain, 65 tons; from other countries, 315 tons; total, 528 tons, valued at 1,585,000 lire. Glycerin is controlled by the Government.

Chlorate of potash is manufactured in Italy. There is a factory in Legnano in this district. The product is under the Government's control, as it is used in making explosives. Considerable quantities are also imported. Offers are to be made to the Government at Rome or its officials in America.

Italy produces substantial quantities of citric acid and supplies other countries, including the United States. The exports during the first quarter of 1917 amounted to 362 tons, valued at 2,700,000 lire. Almost all the Italian citric acid is produced in Palermo. Being used in the manufacture of explosives, it is under Government control.

A list of firms which deal in chemicals in Milan may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 94345. An article from Florence on the Italian chemical trade was published in *Commerce Reports* for July 24, 1917.

CHARLES HOLZHAUER DIES SUDDENLY

Charles Holzhauer, president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died of apoplexy at his home, 732 High street, Newark, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 19. He was stricken while holding his little grandson in his arms and died in a few minutes. His wife and son, Charles W. Holzhauer, were in an adjoining room.

Mr. Holzhauer had been at his drug store, Broad and Market streets, Newark, as usual in the morning and returned home at noon for luncheon. The Newark store was established by Mr. Holzhauer more than thirty-six years ago. He was well known throughout the state and country because of his activities in the various trade associations of which he was a member. He started in the drug business as an errand boy and was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1873. He was president of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association in 1881. He was installed as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the recent meeting at Indianapolis. Mr. Holzhauer was 70 years of age. The funeral services were held at the High street Presbyterian church, Newark, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and were attended by prominent members of the drug trade of New York and New Jersey and officials of the leading pharmaceutical associations.

EXTRA DIVIDEND BY GENERAL CHEMICAL

The General Chemical Company has declared an extra dividend of five per cent. in common stock at par and a special dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash on its common stock, payable February 1, 1918. The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on its preferred stock, payable January 2. Following the meeting it was announced that William M. Kerr, manager and assistant treasurer of the Philadelphia office, was elected a director to succeed Edward H. Rising, deceased.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

The Freeport Chemical Company of Freeport, Tex., has increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Pepsotone Company of Huntington, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000 by J. A. Young and others.

Landings of shellac at London from January 1 to November 1 amounted to only 7,165 cases, against 40,472 in the same time last year.

The Pitt Soap & Chemical Co., of Wells, Maine, manufacturers of disinfectants, soaps, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000.

The Vithumus Company of Norfolk, Va., fertilizers, has been formed with a capital stock of $975,000. Plants in several States are contemplated. R. W. Gamble is president.

American chemists have invented colorless gases for use by the Gas and Flame Battalions in France. The gas mask with which the regiments are equipped is said to surpass those now in use.

There is every probability of the election of Dr. William H. Nichols, of New York, as president of the American Chemical Society, to succeed Dr. Julius Stieglitz. The results of the balloting will be made known within a few weeks.

Vice Consul Arthur E. J. Reilly reports from Stockholm that a company has been formed to finance a Swedish dyestuff establishment to compete with the Germans at home and abroad. The founding of the company follows about two years of experimenting and the movement is supported by the country's scientific and technical experts.

"The War Revenue Law of 1917" is the title of a publication issued by the Federal Trade Information Service of Washington, D. C., giving an analysis of the war tax measure. The treatise is not an official interpretation of the law but is based upon official rulings by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and may be regarded as authoritative to this extent.

Olive oil foots are practically off the market. Nominal quotations range from 32c to 35c per pound. Soap manufacturers, even though supplies were available, have expressed an unwillingness to purchase at this figure. One of the few holders of spot goods has offered a small parcel of the foots at 40c per pound. This price for foots closely approaches the price of the oil itself.

"The chemical industry now developing in America will center in Philadelphia in proportion to Philadelphia chemists' insistence on their claims to recognition for leadership," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*. How about the inclination of capital to invest over there and the facilities for foreign trade as compared with New York? The Philadelphia chemist undoubtedly has great ability, but financial backing and shipping facilities are always helpful.

The castor oil market at the present time seems to be split into two classes of prices. Manufacturers are quoting as high as 32c to 32½c per pound for the No. 1 oil while others are taking care of their regular trade at the market figure of two weeks ago, 27c to 29c per pound. The reason for this advance in price by certain holders is the fact that the Government has come into the market on a large scale in order to secure lubricating material for the aeroplanes of the army. Frenzied buying on the part of a few short hands boosted the price.

The Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society has named a committee, composed of Dr. George E. Barton, Doctor Lukens and Prof. Charles H. La Wall, to urge upon the authorities in Washington that chemists be recognized in the army and navy. A certain regiment of engineers, apparently destined for early service, is eager to enlist some twenty or thirty chemists, but will take them only as privates. Physicians and dentists, it has been pointed out, are taken into the service as commissioned officers, and chemists are desirous of getting the same consideration, particularly in the navy.

Roessler & Hasslacher say: The past month has brought a number of changes, mostly with an upward tendency. Acetone, as in our previous report, has strengthened further. Prices in this article particularly will be affected by governmental requirements. Cobalt oxide has advanced to $1.65 per pound in original cases. Sodium prussiate—Due to increased demand, the market is much firmer; spot supplies we are holding at higher prices. Tin oxide—Since our last issue we have had several advances and are now holding at 68c per pound. Metallic tin is very scarce, very little being obtainable at the present time.

DR. FLEXNER'S VENEREAL DISCOVERY

Dr. Simon P. Flexner's announcement of the discovery of cures for a venereal disease, for which only one effective cure has been known, and for tetanus, as published in last week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, caused wide discussion in the drug trade and the medical profession. Discovery of the new drug, known as "A-189," was made at the Rockefeller Institute after collaborative experiments, dating from the outbreak of the world war. It means the medical independence of America from Germany when the profession is satisfied of the effectiveness and safety of the preparation.

The new drug, an organic arsenical compound, can be prepared in this country at a nominal cost of five cents a dose wholesale. The most important feature of the new discovery is the fact that it develops greater resistance for the spirochaetal infections without doing as much damage to the cells of the body. It is claimed that "A-189" can be used in smaller doses than the German drug. Dr. Flexner said the cost of the German drug even prior to the war, was too great, due to the German royalties collected on each sale.

The announcement that tetanus, or lockjaw, can be cured by an injection into the veins of a 4 per cent. solution of ordinary epsom salts was also made at the meeting of the National Academy of Science, preceding the announcement by Dr. Flexner that America had discovered its own cure for blood poison. Dr. Samuel J. Meltzer, also of the Rockefeller Institute, made the announcement of the tetanus cure.

SHIPMENTS OF CHINESE TIN

Shipments of tin form the subject of a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul Anderson, Hongkong, China. He says:

Shipments of South China tin to the United States during the past three months have been fairly in proportion to the high record set for the first half of the year. In July, there was a prospect of a shortage of tin supplies in South China and other producing centers in the East, but since that time production has been increased somewhat, and, in spite of shipments to the United States during the past quarter valued at almost $1,000,000, the market in Hongkong at present is somewhat easier and prices show a tendency to sag. Some of the more recent sales have probably been made of stocks heretofore held for speculation and now sold to prevent further losses.

A shipment was recently sent to the United States aggregating about $250,000 in value which was of tin purchased in January and February, and had been held by the shipper. Declared exports of the metal to the United States during the September quarter were valued at $946,097, as compared with $108,390 in the same quarter of last year. Exports for the nine months ended September 30 were valued at $3,264,652, as compared with $1,235,632 in the first nine months of 1916 and with $901,823 in the first nine months of 1915. The exports for the first nine months of this year are about twice those for the whole of 1913, which year held the highest record in the trade up to the present year, the total exports for that year to the United States being valued at $1,632,213.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE AND HIGHER

Strong Demand for Sodium Benzoate and Acetanilid—All Spices Scarce and Higher—Bromides Again Advance—Citric and Tartaric Acids Firmer.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets.)

LONDON, Nov. 27—The drug markets show a general improvement all along the line. There is greater activity in the trading and prices have strongly advanced on products which are in light supply in this market.

Benzoate of soda, hexamine, acetanilid and agar agar are in strong demand and prices have taken a sharp upward turn.

All bromides are again higher this week. Formaldehyde, shellac and veronal have also been increased in price.

There is a firmer tone in arrowroot, citric acid, tartaric acid, cassia oil and in all lines of spices.

Menthol and sodium salicylate [illegible]

Saccharin is lower.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acetanilid, 5c
Arnica Flowers, 5c
Balsam Fir, Oregon, 10c
Caffeine Salts, 50c
Castile Soap, Pure White, 3c
Coumarin, $2
Fennel Seed, French, ½c
Cocaine Hydrochloride, 50c
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 40c
Mercury, Flasks, $5
Mustard Seed, English Yellow, Chinese, ½c
Oil of Caraway, 15c
Cedar Leaf, 15c
Geranium Rose, African, 50c
Nutmegs, 35c
Sandalwood, East Indian, $2.30
Opium, Granular, $2
Sodium Benzoate, 75c
Thus Gum, 25c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, $1
Alkanet Root, 10c
Belladonna Leaves, 15c
Caraway Seed, 2c
Cocoa Butter, 2c
Glycerin, Dynamite, 3c
Oil of Limes, 15c
Phenolphthalein, 50c
Rape Seed, Japan, ½c
Saffron Flowers, American, 5c
Silver Nitrate, ¾c
Vanilla Beans, Mexican, 20c

Cocaine hydrochloride, mercury, granular opium, coumarin, sodium benzoate and leading essential oils were advanced in price this week.

Acetphanetidin and phenolphthalein declined.

The drug market is extremely sensitive at this time, owing to the scarcity of many products and the tendency of dealers to unload rather than carry stocks over the Holidays. There has been keen selling competition in some lines and the downward tendency would have been much more pronounced if stocks were not in such light supply as to curtail offerings.

Acetanilid—Leading manufacturers announced an advance of 5c a pound. The continued scarcity and the higher price of crude material were responsible for the rise.

Acetphenetidin—Prices weakened under aggressive selling competition showing a decline of $1 a pound. In most quarters goods were offered at $7.50 but parcels at still lower figures could have been purchased.

Alcohol, C. P.—Continued selling competition led to a weak and unsettled market. Parcels of U. S. P. were offered at $5@$5.15 a gallon but regular quotations closed nominal.

Alcohol, Denatured—Active selling competition continued to have a depressing influence on prices, resulting in an unsettled market with prices nominal. Offerings of 180 proof were made at 77c@78c and 188 proof at 80c @81c a gallon.

Alkanet Root—Larger offerings and a lack of demand depressed prices which closed 10c a pound lower. Spot parcels were offered at $1.80@$1.85 a pound. Sales were moderate and comprised small lots for immediate consumption.

Arnica Flowers—The market closed firmer with a gain of 5c a pound, in response to the larger demand. Some importers are predicting higher prices because of diminishing stocks and firmer primary markets. Parcels for arrival were offered at $1.75 a pound. Spot lots are held at $1.95@$2 for whole flowers and at $2@$2.05 a pound for powdered.

Balm of Gilead Buds—The acute scarcity of spot supplies and a steady demand caused a firmer tendency but prices closed unchanged. Holders offered supplies sparingly at 59c@64c a pound. In some quarters new crop buds were offered at 38c a pound.

Balsam, Fir, Oregon—A further advance in prices was established owing to a larger inquiry and short supplies. Holders are asking 10c a pound higher, up to $1.25@$1.35 a gallon.

Caffeine—All varieties of salts were raised by manufacturers 50c a pound. Bulk supplies are now held on the basis of $12 for alkaloid and at $7.75 a pound for citrate supplies, barrels included.

Camphor—Domestic refiners are quoting 76½c a pound for refined in bulk, barrels included. Large purchases by London and Canadian buyers in the New York market resulted in a marked reduction in stocks here.

Castile Soap—The small supplies of pure white soap and the uncertainty of future supplies raised the price 3c a pound on spot supplies. Sellers offered only limited quantities for immediate delivery at 39c@40c a pound.

Cocaine Hydrochloride—Leading manufacturers announced an advance on spot supplies to $8.75 an ounce for large crystals in bulk. The rise was attributed to scarcity of stocks and a good demand. Advices from London said that prices will go higher owing to scant supply of crude material. Sales for export have been made at prices ranging from $8.75@$9 an ounce.

Cocoa Butter—More aggressive selling led to a drop of 2c@2½c a pound for supplies in bulk and in cases. Sellers offered bulk lots at 23c@24c and fingers in cases at 27c@30c a pound, but it failed to stimulate the demand.

Codeine—Under steady inquiries for spot supplies prices remained firm. Makers repeated former quotations on the basis of $8.85 an ounce for sulphate supplies in bulk.

Coumarin—The market advanced sharply owing to a curtailment of stocks and a more active demand. Holders raised prices $2 to $22@$23 a pound. In some quarters further advances are predicted owing to the increasing costs of production.

Dragon's Blood—The stringency of supplies and a steady inquiry resulted in an advance of 40c a pound for reeds. Sales were limited owing to light offerings, ranging from $3.85@$3.95 a pound. Prior to the outbreak of the war it sold at 45c a pound.

Glycerin, Dynamite—With the demand light and increased offerings, prices declined about 3c a pound. Spot lots were offered at 65c@66½c a pound, drums included.

Glycerin, Crude—In the absence of inquiries, quotations weakened on both saponification and soap lye grades. Sellers offered supplies of saponification at 51c@51½c and soap lye at 46c@46½c a pound.

Lanolin—The market closed easy but prices were unchanged at 35c@40c for hydrous in cans, and anhydrous at 45c@50c a pound. Advices from abroad note lower prices owing to increased stocks.

Mercury—Leading selling agents are quoting flasks of 75 pounds at $110. Exports of mercury from San Luis Potosi to the United States during the first nine months of 1917 were valued at $62,000. Reports from London note that mercury can only be supplied by importers on the production of the Ministry of Munitions Class "A" certificate, for direct war work. The New Zealand Government, according to reports, has offered a bonus of 8c a pound for the first 100,000 pounds of retorted quicksilver that the mines in New Zealand produce.

Morphine—The supply has been further reduced, but the trading lacked animation. Only small sales were reported. Makers are quoting $8.85 an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk.

Oil of Caraway—In response to the strong statistical position of the seed and smallness of supplies of the oil on the spot, quotations were raised 15c a pound. Offerings ranged from $8.25@$8.50 a pound, as to brand. The supply of oil may be scarce for some time owing to the difficulty of importing the seed.

Oil of Cedar Leaf—A further decrease in stocks and rising markets for the crude material led to an advance of 15c a pound. Holders are asking from $1.25@$1.30 a pound for spot parcels.

Oil of Geranium Rose—Owing to the scarcity of supplies, several importers announced an advance of 50c a pound on African spot lots. In some quarters small lots could have been purchased at $6, while some sellers refused to accept bids below $6.50@$7 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Limes—Prices on expressed oil eased off 15c a pound under keener selling competition brought about by the accumulation of supplies. Sellers offered spot lots at $6@$6.50 a pound, according to brand.

Oil of Nutmeg—Owing to recent scant arrivals of nutmegs and smallness of spot stocks together with the high import cost, prices of the oil were raised 35c a pound. Offerings were made at $1.90, while some holders named $1.95 a pound.

Oil of Sandalwood—A sharp advance of $2.30 a pound on East Indian oil featured the local spot market. Recent large export purchases, which resulted in a material decrease in stocks, forced up prices. In some quarters, offerings were made at $13, but bids below $13.50 a pound were refused by most holders.

Opium—The market continues firm for spot supplies at unchanged prices, except for granular which was advanced $2 a pound. Importers are quoting granular at $32 a pound. Supplies of U. S. P. in cases closed firm at $30@$35.

Phenolphthalein—Increased selling competition resulted in a reduction in quotations of 50c a pound. Spot parcels were offered at $9@$9.75 a pound as to terms of sale.

Quinine—The demand has been more active and sales were considerably larger in the aggregate. Further shipments of bark are expected here. Domestic manufacturers are repeating former quotations of 75c an ounce for 100 ounces and over.

Saccharin—As toluol can now only be obtained by permission of the United States Government an advance in the price of saccharin is not improbable. Urgent inquiries for supplies were received from Holland. Locally prices were nominal owing to scarcity of stocks.

Silver Nitrate—A further recession in prices of silver led to a reduction of ¾c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces and over, makers quoting 53c an ounce.

Sodium Benzoate—A further curtailment of stocks and a steady buying demand resulted in an advance of 75c a pound. Some sellers offered spot supplies at $2.75, but others refused to book bids below $3 a pound.

Sodium Salicylate—First hands quoted prices nominal, but outside speculative holders offered spot lines at lower figures ranging from $1.10@$1.20 a pound. A material decrease in the export movement led to a fair accumulation of supplies here which resulted in freer offerings.

Thus Gum—The extreme scarcity of this commodity and a good inquiry resulted in a further rise of 25c a pound. Offerings were made at $10, but in some quarters holders named $10.50 a pound.

Witch Hazel Leaves—A firmer tone pervaded the market, but no price changes of importance were established. Spot lots were offered at 7c@7½c a pound. It is reported that the collection of witch hazel leaves has been only fifty per cent. of normal.

Vanilla Beans—The market for Mexican beans closed easier under freer offerings. Spot parcels were offered at $4.75@$5.90 for whole, and $3.40@$3.80 a pound for cut beans.

OF TRADE INTEREST

The Union Chemical Company of Memphis has been incorporated with a capitalization of $25,000 by C. M. Jones and others.

A company is being organized at Dallas, Tex., with a capitalization of $1,000,000 for the purpose of making peanut oil and by-products.

Ernest S. Harman died recently at Atlantic City. He had been the cashier of Sharp & Dohme at Baltimore for many years, retiring three years ago because of ill health.

Exports of mint oil from Japan for the seven months ended with July, amounted to 122,002 kin, against 259,261 in the same time last year.

The steamer City of Para from Balboa has arrived at San Francisco with 241 bags of tartar. A Dutch steamer arrived from Batavia with 5 packages of citronella oil and 2,440 packages of gambier.

Dr. William H. Galbraith, owner of a chain of drug stores in Germantown, Pa., for over 30 years and formerly connected with the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. is dead after a two months' illness.

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. said: "All kinds of mustard seeds continue in good demand with good quality English yellow getting scarcer daily, no offers being made for shipment. The rest of the list continues in fair jobbing demand."

John Clarke & Co. said of seeds, herbs, etc.: "Most seeds are very scarce and very feverish in tone. Mustards are briskly active, with rapid absorption of the meagre spot supplies by users. Herbs are as scarce and likely to be unsettled for a long while."

The Paris Medicine Company of St. Louis, has been perpetually restrained from fixing the jobbers' price of one of their nationally known products by the United States Circuit Court. The Court held that they have been violating the Sherman Act in trying to dictate the price to the wholesale druggist and by subsidizing druggists who held strictly to the dictated price.

Thomas Henderson & Co. said: "Some houses with export orders in hand for London are trying to depress the price of saccharine. Toluol is the starting point of saccharine and this product can now only be obtained with the permission of the U. S. Government. This should cause a rapid rise in the price and we predict higher prices as thrifty buyers are now picking up small parcels offered at concessions."

MAY EASE THE TIN MARKET

Banka tin is still out of the market, though one lot of 25 tons was sold at 85c. Some Chinese tin has reached the market overland from the Pacific Coast and has helped to make the situation easier. The nominal price of Straits is 77@78c. The American Iron and Steel Institute through its sub-Committee on Tin has been authorized by the United States Government to take over the control of tin in this country and has issued a bulletin setting forth its powers and the methods to be employed in distribution.

COMMITTEE ON TIN SUPPLIES

The United States Government has arranged with the American Iron and Steel Institute for the distribution of tin under the direction of the Institute's Committee on Tin. This move is considered by the tin trade as a step in the right direction, as it has always protested, since the war began, against having tin consigned to the British consul, who was not in a position to judge of its fair and proper distribution. The committee will also relieve the British authorities from all responsibility in seeing to it that the tin does not fall into enemy hands.

The members of the committee are John Hughes, chairman; E. R. Crawford, John A. Fry, A. B. Hall and Theodore Pratt.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

25678—A firm in Australia desires to purchase dry colors in connection with the printing-ink industry. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made by bank letter of credit with order or to be drawn upon sight against shipping documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25683—An agency is desired by a company in Italy for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products, optical and surgical goods, electrical apparatus, and stationery, especially steel pens and pencils Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made in United States currency against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25685—A man in Portugal desires to buy absorbent cotton. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Credit will be opened in New York for payment. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25696—A company desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of aniline dyes and synthetic indigo. Quotations should be made f. o. b. coast port with estimate on ocean charges. Payment will be made by sight draft against documents or 60 days credit. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25698—A firm in France desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of chemical products, dyestuffs, tanning products, petroleum, and oils. Payment will be made against documents. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

25707—A firm in England is in the market for caustic soda, all chemicals such as glacial acetic acid, etc., aniline oil, and antimony, put up in 1-hundredweight casks or drums. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash in the United States. Reference.

25712—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of dyestuffs. Goods should be packed in cases or casks. Samples and price lists should be submitted. Correspondence should be in French. References.

25713—The representative of a firm in Denmark desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of raw linseed oil and rape oil. He has an office in New York. References.

25776—A firm in Portugal desires to purchase surgical instruments, dressing etc. It also wishes to entertain an agency proposition for the sale of same. Payment will be made against documents or on terms of shipper. Correspondence should be in French or Spanish. References.

25778—An agency is desired by a commission agent in Spain for the sale of paint brushes, paints, varnishes, colors, coloring materials, glue and enamels. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

25781—A company in Japan who has recently opened a branch office in the United States desires to secure agencies for the sale of machinery, metals, chemicals, electrical motors, etc. Business will be done on a commission basis or direct purchases will be made. References.

25783—A society in France is in the market for chemical products, pure or for industrial use; dyestuffs and extracts; and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. Usual terms are 30 days. References.

25787—A firm in Nicaragua wishes to receive catalogues, etc., from American manufacturers and exporters of druggist sundries, medicines, drugs. etc. Full information in regard to prices, etc., should be submitted.

25790—A firm in Italy desires to purchase aniline colors and dyestuffs for cotton and woolen goods Quotations should be cabled with estimate on freight rates to Genoa. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English.

25804—An agency is desired by an association in Switzerland for the sale of merchandise in general, especially chemicals. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Account will be opened in New York bank for payment. Correspondence may be in English. References

25809—An agency is desired by a man in Switzerland for the sale of coconut oil for food and industrial purposes. From 100 to 200 barrels are desired. Quotations should be made f. o. b New York or other American port. Payment will be made by cash in New York by confirmed credit, against documents. Goods will be consigned through Swiss shipping company in New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

25818—A man in India desires to purchase and secure an agency on a commission basis for the sale of chemicals, such as hydrosulphite of soda conc, powder, for working and setting indigo vat dyes; sulphate of ammonia, seventeen-eighteenths per cent. entirely free from iron, in white pebble forms, packed in 5-hundredweight casks; brown sugar of lead, antimony salts, 65 per cent.; potash bicromate, bicromate of soda; sodium sulphide, 65 per cent.; caustic soda; soda ash, in double bags of 2-hundredweight each; washing soda; magnesium chloride; zinc chloride, 98 per cent. pure; sulphur; congo red, etc. Samples should be submitted. Payment will be made through house in New York. Correspondence may be in English.

25832—A company in Australia is in the market for red oxides and black and blue-black colors especially made for coloring all classes of cement work, and guaranteed to remain a permanent color when used in this class of work. Samples should be submitted with price lists. Payment will be made by cash against documents at local bank.

25839—A firm in India wishes to purchase match-making materials and machinery, such as chlorate of potash, bichromate of potash, powdered sulphur, potato starch, yellow dextrine, gum acroids, infusorial earth, glass powder, phosphate ammonia, black antimony, rhodamine dye, golden sulphide of antimony, zinc white, asbestos powder, manganese, amorphous phosphorus, caput mortum, leather glue, gum senegal and gum tragacanth, green straw paper, blue paper, brown paper sheets, match-box labels, etc. Also parts for match-dipping machines, peeling and veneer cutting machines, and box composition painting machines. References.

25878—An agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of chemical products. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

25896—An agency is desired by a firm in Spain for the sale of sulphate of ammonia and fertilizers. Payment will be made against shipping documents on receipt of goods. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

25882—A firm in Portugal is in the market for all kinds of chemical products for commerce and industry. It also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Payment will be made against documents or on other terms of shipper. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

25903—A company in France desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of black, blue, and aniline dyestuffs, calcium carburet, bronze powder. Payments will be made on the 10th of each month. Correspondence should be in French. References.

25916—An agency is desired by a company in Chosen for the sale of yellow, black, green, pink, and red indigo, carmine, and coal-tar dyes. Goods are desired on consignment, to be paid for or returned within a specified time. Goods should be put up in 1-pound tins, about 100 tins to the case. Correspondence may be in English. Samples and prices should be submitted. References.

25918—A man in Italy wishes to purchase carbonate of soda in large quantities, potassium bromide, peppermint, seneca root, and other chemical products. Freight rates should be given when cabling quotations. Cash will be paid. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

MARKET BREVITIES

France imported 540,701 tons of saltpetre valued at 186,541,000 francs during 1916.

Opium arrivals at London during the week ended October 26 amounted to 112 cases.

Samson Rosenblatt, dealer in chemicals, has taken a lease on a floor at 89 Fulton street, New York.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of schooner City of Portland with 1,500 tons of copra.

War risk insurance rates were reduced by the Government on Friday, Nov. 23, from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent.

Quicksilver exports from San Luis Potosi to the United States during the first nine months of 1917 were valued at $62,099.

Seattle reports very heavy arrivals and shipments of soya bean oil. Recently eight trainloads left there for Eastern points.

According to an official forecast of the soya bean crop, issued by the Governor General of Chosen in September, this year's crop will amount to 14,548,854 bushels, as against 15,140,997 bushels last year.

The Rochester Feldspar Mills, of Rochester, has been incorporated under the laws of New York, with a capitalization of $200,000. Incorporators: J. McLean, M. B. Dickens, W. P. Healy, Rochester.

L. D. Betz has been appointed chemical director of the Philadelphia plant of E. F. Drew & Co., manufacturers of oils and other products used in the tanning industry. Mr. Betz formerly was chemist of the Aniline Oil Company.

A chemical exposition will be held at the Coliseum, Chicago, in March, under the management of the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, and the executive officers who made the New York Exposition a success.

Browne, Ferrer, Inc., of Plainfield, N. J., manufacturers of chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capitalization of $50,000. Incorporators: John S. Johnston of North Plainfield and Gustave Clement and Louis A. Clement, both of Plainfield.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MAKING CONTRACTS FOR SODA ASH

Deliveries in 1918 the Feature of the Market—Sulphuric Acid in Great Demand and Supplies Inadequate—Large Orders Booked for 1918.

Soda ash for forward positions in 1918 has been the outstanding feature in the local heavy chemical market during the week. There is a good call for spot material but because of the light supplies consumers are directing their chief attention to futures. Taking the list as a whole there has been little change in the price of any of the items. A good volume of business has passed and with inquiries in fair volume the market closed with a firm undertone.

The situation on all acids is about the same as a week ago. Sulphuric is attracting most attention since the Government is a large buyer. The market is decidedly tight on this material and sellers are having considerable trouble in locating sufficient stocks. Acetic, muriatic and nitric acids are all in steady demand and while prices are unchanged, the market is strong. The future situation is entirely speculative, makers waiting to see what the Government needs will be. The year 1918 will be an unusual one in the acid market. Large orders are already being booked.

Acid, Acetic—Quotations are unchanged from those of last week, and although occasionally small lots have been offered at lower than the market price these figures have not reflected the actual condition. There has been considerable dealer speculation and this has caused some fluctuations. With spot supplies light, coupled with a strong demand and a good inquiry, the majority of sellers were quoting with the usual firmness at 21c to 22c a pound for the 80 per cent. pure acetic; 14c to 15c a pound for the 70 per cent.; 11½c to 12c a pound for the 56 per cent. test; and 5½c to 6½c a pound for the 28 per cent. test. The 99 per cent. glacial acetic is in especially strong demand with prices ranging from 36c to 37c a pound, according to seller and quantity.

Acid, Muriatic—It is stated in reliable quarters that the demand has been so constant and strong that spot supplies available are hardly sufficient to take care of orders promptly, and at the same time considerable future business is being booked which means that a firm condition may be expected for some time. Closing figures for muriatic acid were: From 1½c to 2½c a pound, for the 18 degree; 2c to 2¼c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2½c to 2¾c a pound for the 22 degree.

Acid, Nitric—The inquiry from users is exceptionally heavy for all degrees of nitric acid, as there has been no let-up in the demand for picric acid and buyers continue to complain of trouble in locating adequate spot supplies. Dealer speculation is still keen and for this reason several wide price ranges have been heard, but sellers ideas as to prevailing prices are 8c to 8½c a pound for the 40 degree material, according to quantity and from 9c to 9½c a pound for the 42 degree.

Acid, Sulphuric—The 66 degree sulphuric acid is quoted in most quarters at 2c to 3c a pound, according to quantity and seller; the 60 degree, 1½c to 2c a pound, and the 50 degree sulphuric, 1c to 1½c a pound. This acid continues to be of chief interest as the Government draws heavily from the New York market and manufacturers are still way behind in their orders. Consumers are much interested in prices for 1918, but on account of the unsettled condition several of the largest producers are making no quotations beyond the last of this year, and then in most cases only nominal figures are given.

Alums—With the exception of ammonium lump alum which has been advanced to 4¼c@4½c a pound, prices of the other grades are unchanged. There is a better inquiry which gives the market a firmer undertone. The potassium lump is quoted at 8½c@9c a pound, the potassium chrome at 25c@28c a pound and the ammonium chrome at 19c@20c a pound.

Aluminum Sulphate—The market remains in the same quiet condition that has been noted for several weeks. The commercial grade is quoted comparatively freely at 2c@3c a pound, according to quantity, but in some directions offerings have been made as low as 1¾c a pound with few buyers even at that figure. The iron free, or high grade material, is unchanged at 3c to 4c a pound. There are few inquiries for this material and the undertone of the market is weak.

Bleaching Powder—It is learned that an inferior grade of bleaching powder has been offered on the open market during the week at 1½c a pound but holders of the better quality are asking in the neighborhood of 2c@2½c a pound, for the 27-pound tare and about 3c a pound for the 100-pound drums for export. The tone of the local market is firmer. Trading has been in better volume than for some time and at the close sellers were expecting the market to hold steady.

Calcium Acetate—Prices are unchanged at $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds. The market presents the same firm condition that has been noted for the past month, and producers are having some difficulty in filling all orders. Buyers are now making contracts for 1918, and judging from the prices heard the market will be very active during the early part of next year.

Copper Sulphate—Prices have again advanced and sellers are having trouble in locating spot stocks. At the close holders were quoting with considerable firmness at 9½c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent., large blue vitriol. With the inquiry heavy for futures the undertone of the market remains steady and firm.

Lead Acetate—Between 17c and 18c a pound is asked by holders of the white crystals on spot, and 15½c@16¾c a pound for the granulated. The spot market is active and a great many inquiries are being received concerning forward positions, but because of the unsettled condition producers are not quoting liberally on 1918 delivery.

Magnesite—No price changes have occurred during the week. The market is firm and active at $40@$45 a ton, f. o. b. California, and $50@$55 a ton, f. o. b. New York. There is much trouble in moving stocks East promptly on account of the shortage of cars.

Potash, Caustic—There has been large buying in this market on all grades of caustic potash, and the advances noted a week ago continue to hold. Sellers are quoting with additional firmness and there is hardly any possibility of shading the 70-75 per cent. under 64c a pound, while the outside figure heard is 67c a pound. From 84c to 88c a pound is the range heard for the 88-92 per cent. and 82½c@85c a pound for the 80-85 per cent. Heavy business is being booked for next year.

Potassium Bichromate—The undertone of the market appears stronger, although no large spot orders have been placed during the week. The price for spot and nearby is unchanged at 44¾c a pound, with a possibility of shading on firm bids.

Potassium Prussiate—Prices on spot and nearby are unchanged at $1.25@$1.30 for the yellow, and $2.55@$2.60 a pound for the red. The consumer demand continues strong for the Japanese product, and importers say they are still behind in their orders.

Saltpetre—Quotations range from 28c to 28½c a pound for the granulated, and 31c to 33c a pound for the crystals. These are about the prices of a week ago despite the firmer undertone that has recently developed. There is a good export call but the Government embargo prohibits the movement of stocks to foreign countries.

Soda Ash—This material has been the feature in the heavy chemical list during the week. There is not so much activity in the spot market because supplies in that position are scarce, but unusual activity has been noted in contracts for 1918 and a large volume of business has been booked. In bags the price named in most directions is in the neighborhood of 3¼c a pound, which is a sharp advance over the price of a week ago, while the price for stocks in barrels rolling from the Middle West was

3¼c@3½c a pound. It appears that the year 1918 will be a banner one in soda ash.

Soda, Caustic—The local caustic soda market continues to weaken, and in the absence of trading, prices are on the decline. For December delivery the figure named from a number of directions was 7¾c@7⅞c a pound. Over the year 1918, 6¾c a pound has been heard. There has been much dealer speculation during the week and for this reason wide price ranges continue to be heard.

Sodium Bichromate—A fairly firm condition is noted on this material and supplies on spot seem sufficient to take care of a better demand. The price for spot is 18c@18¼c a pound, with a possibility of shading the inside figure on a larger order. For 1918 delivery the range is from 16½c to 17c a pound.

Sodium, Nitrate—The spot market continues quiet and prices named in most quarters have dropped to $4.75 per hundred pounds for the crude, with a possibility of $4.50. The refined is unchanged at 6¾c a pound. A good inquiry is noted, but no large orders have been placed during the week.

SOUTHERN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS MEET

The Southern Druggists' Association held its semi-annual convention in New Orleans on Nov. 22 and 23. About 75 wholesale druggists were in attendance. The sessions were devoted to consideration of the war taxes on drugs. John D. Bond of Little Rock, Ark., president of the association, presided.

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL DIVIDEND

The Grasselli Chemical Company has declared a dividend of approximately 4.15 per cent. in common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. on the common and preferred stocks. The fractional amount was declared to bring the total issue of common stock up to $15,000,000.

TRADE NEWS NOTES

The Paraffine Company has been incorporated in Delaware, with a capital stock of $15,500,000.

The annual meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association will be held in Washington, D. C., on Dec. 10, 11 and 12.

Citronella oil shipments from the Dutch East Indies during the second quarter of 1917 amounted to 115,612 pounds, against 344,379 in the same time last year.

C. A. Mace has taken charge of the textile department of Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation. Mr. Mace was formerly connected with the Badische Company in Chicago.

The Katzenbach & Bullock Company has opened offices in the Monadnock Building, San Francisco, under the management of W. C. Todd.

Richard D. Stevenson of Robert Stevenson & Co., Chicago, has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre for special bravery in action on the French front.

Insecticides and disinfectants are not subject to the 2 per cent. war tax according to a ruling of Commissioner Daniel C. Roper.

A. M. Sullivan, formerly connected with the New York office of Harrisons' Inc., is serving in the United States National Army in a special capacity with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia.

C. L. Reese of Wilmington, Del., has been named by the nominating committee of the Philadelphia Section of the American Chemical Society for President during the coming year.

Harrisons, Inc., announce the establishment of their sales office for lithopone and dry colors at No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York City, under the direction of S. B. Woodbridge, assistant and general sales manager.

The manufacture of soap from sewer fat in Sweden has been taken up by the Happach Soap Company of Stockholm, which has worked out a new method for the purpose.

The Union Chemical Company of Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated for $25,000 to engage in the manufacture and sale of potash products and fertilizers. The incorporators are C. M. Jones, Charles A. Barman, T. F. Finlay and others.

Owing to the increasing demand for aqua ammonia for use by the United States Government in building refrigerating plants for troops in Europe as well as in cantonments in this country, there is now a scarcity in this product. One shipment of 125 tons was recently made to France.

A firm in Hongkong, has informed Consul General Anderson that it desires to establish connections in the United States with the object of exporting essential oils and tungsten ore. The name may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 94065.

J. T. Pardee of the U. S. Geological Survey reports that manganese is abundant in most of the lodes at Butte, Montana, heretofore worked for silver and zinc. In an area of about 5 square miles that surrounds the principal copper mines on the north, west and southwest, all the lode outcrops are black with manganese oxides, and in the workings that penetrate below the oxidized zone there are deposits of rhodochrosite and rhodonite, minerals containing manganese.

Tobacco ashes contain a high percentage of potash fertilizer greatly needed on our farms to replace the former imports from Germany, says *Financial America*. It is estimated that American smokers produce annually 100,000 tons of ashes containing 22,000 tons of potash besides 5,000 tons of phosphorus, the whole valued at $50,000,000 at present prices. Much of it might be collected from public smoking rooms and a league of smoking patriots perhaps might be induced to save the ashes in pocket receptacles.

Pierre Jay, chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, says of business in this district: "With the exception of numerous complaints concerning transportation and labor conditions, the general comment from our correspondents indicates active and prosperous business. There is considerable unsettlement in the drug and chemical lines, with demand better than supply. Conditions in the metal trades are very uneven. Practically all of the copper produced in this country is now being taken by the Government and the supply has been much below the demand."

Following an application for voluntary dissolution of the Quicksilver Mining Co., made by officers and a majority of directors of the corporation, the Supreme Court appointed Maurice Deiches receiver, and named Algernon T. Norton to take testimony on the application Jan. 10. The company, a New York corporation, was formed about 50 years ago with $10,000,000 capital. Its assets aggregate $98,000, of which $68,000 is the value of 6,800 acres of land in California. Claims aggregating $94,000 are listed, and there are other obligations, making total in excess of assets.

The case of the Baugh Chemical Company against the Davison Chemical Co., now pending, has brought up the question as to the exact meaning of "chamber acid" in the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The Davison Company maintains that "chamber acid" means acid made from pyrites, and in this view they have the support of many experts. They claim that the price named in the disputed contract is $3 per ton less than the actual producing cost of sulphuric acid from brimstone and for this reason delivery of this product at the contract price is unreasonable. Brimstone costs $22.50 per ton against $5.50 for pyrites.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES IN DEMAND

Market Steady and Prices Firm—Trading in Dye Bases and Dyewoods Restricted Because of Light Stocks—Acids Firm—Naphthalene Easier.

A good consumer call is noted for practically all coal-tar derivatives in the general list, and in the majority of cases urgent demands have been met promptly without any trouble despite the fact that several bullish holders are asking higher than the actual market price. Regardless of the advance reported from a number of directions for spot and nearby, considerable business has passed at the prices given in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. In summing up the situation on intermediates the market can safely be termed steady and comparatively active, with prices firm.

The prevailing condition on dye bases and dyewoods is somewhat different. Trading is restricted in many cases because of a shortage of spot supplies. Lack of steamer space, high freight rates and the uncertain movements of vessels are playing an important part in the present unsettled condition of the market. To state that spot stocks of a number of important dye bases are light is putting it mildly. The condition on a number of articles is becoming acute. Several large orders remain unfilled because of the lack of spot stocks, and importers are reluctant to quote on forward positions because there is no way of knowing the approximate position of ships afloat.

The local albumen market continues firm, with prices unchanged. Archil and cochineal are in good inquiry and spot prices were unchanged at the close. Because of a better demand for cutch, coupled with the fact that supplies are light, holders have advanced the price. Divi divi has been advanced, not because of a stronger demand for spot, but owing to a stronger undertone caused by heavy inquiries. The price of common gambier is higher on spot, but the other grades are unchanged. The consumer demand continues strong for fustic, with supplies insufficient to take care of the call and prices are nominally unchanged from last week. Indigo, the several varieties of logwood and sumac remain about the same as a week ago, but the undertone is firmer.

The market for naphthionic and sulphanilic acids continues firm. There is a good demand for spot, and large business is being booked for forward positions. Aniline oil is easier, with a drop of half point, and the salts appears to have followed in sympathy. Benzidine is steady and considerable business has passed, especially on the base. The market for benzol is weak with contract goods offered at 38c. Naphthalene eased off slightly during the week, and 9½c a pound was quoted for a good grade of flake, although a quarter cent higher prevails in most quarters. Spot supplies continue light. Dinitrotoluol is held in firm hands at the same price for spot as a week ago. Both base and the hydrochloride of para-amidophenol are in fair inquiry, but the demand for spot is light, and both grades are quoted at approximately the same levels. It is impossible to get a spot price on toluol in quantity and the condition remaiins nominal. Other items in the list are steady and prices are unchanged.

Albumen—On the Chinese egg importers are booked ahead to the extent that stocks received here from time to time have no material effect on the market. Nominal prices are 54c to 58c a pound, for the domestic blood, and 60c a pound, flat, for the imported blood. Sales that have passed during the week on the egg have brought $1.05 to $1.10. The demand is so strong and supplies so light that several importers are not quoting.

Cochineal—Although supplies on spot are light, holders are inclined to shade prices on firm bids. Price ranges at the close were as follows: Spot and nearby silver cochineal, 53c to 56c a pound; rosy black, 55c to 59c a pound; and the gray black, 54c to 55c a pound. There is considerable speculation among dealers.

Cutch—There is a strong demand for spot and nearby cutch and holders have again advanced the price. Closing quotations were 15c to 17c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes, 8½c@9½c a pound for the liquid, and 10c@12c a pound for the tablets. Inquiries continue heavy from all directions and the undertone of the market is firmer.

Divi Divi—Consumers are manifesting more interest in spot divi divi and importers have raised the price $2 on the ton, the lowest price recorded this week being $60 a ton, and the majority of holders quoting in the neighborhood of $65@$66 a ton. Although supplies are not abundant they appear sufficient to take care of the present demand.

Gambier—A good volume of business is passing on practically all grades of gambier and the common has again been advanced. The undertone of the market is steady and firm with consumers showing much interest in 1918 deliveries. Sellers were quoting 19c to 21c a pound for the common; 10c@10½c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan; 24c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c@21½c a pound for cubes No. 2.

Indigo—No price changes have occurred on indigo during the week. There is a good consumer call and trading in most cases is restricted on account of insufficient spot stocks. Closing prices were 30c@32c a pound for the wool, and 50c@54c a pound for spot and nearby cotton. It is said that additional arrivals are expected soon which will relieve the situation.

Logwood—All grades of logwood seem to be improving. Trading is in better volume and the inquiries are sufficiently heavy to cause a stronger undertone to the market. The Mexican sticks, (Campeache) are quoted on the open market at $38@$43 a ton. The 51-degree extract is also moving in better volume, with prices for spot and nearby ranging from 9½@12c a pound. The price named in most quarters for the logwood chips remains around 3c a pound.

Fustic—With the United States Government keenly interested in all grades of fustic and with a strong call from other consumers the local market remains firm. Spot material is very scarce. There have been several arrivals during the week, but sellers are booked so far ahead that these stocks rarely reach the open market. Prices are unchanged at $50@$58 a ton for the sticks, 25c@26c a pound for the solid fustic and 4½c@5c a pound for the chips.

Sumac—Nominal quotations are $50@$59 a ton for the Virginia material, and $87@$90 a ton for the Sicilian. The demand continues heavy for both grades as supplies are not adequate to take care of the call. Few quotations are heard for 1918 delivery.

Coal-Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—At this writing there seems to be no shortage of spot supplies of naphthionic acid as the production continues to be increased to handle the large orders now being placed. The refined is quoted firmly on spot at $1.75@$1.80 a pound, f. o. b. works, and the crude on spot at $1.40@$1.50 a pound. The condition of the spot market is active and there is nothing to indicate that prices will decline within the near future.

Acid, Sulphanilic—This material is in constant and heavy demand and while the quantity of spot material is not large, it seems sufficient to take care of the present call. Although the report continues to be heard that sales are passing at 31c a pound for sulphanilic acid, the majority of holders are quoting with considerable firmness 31½c@34c a pound depending on quantity.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Although the undertone of the local market is firm the spot condition is not as active as it was a week ago and prices have declined again. Sellers of small spot parcels seem anxious to dispose of stocks and wide price ranges are heard. Considerable business has passed at 25½c a pound, drums extra, as the inside, although several of the larger holders continue to ask in the neighborhood of 26c a pound. There is not a very heavy demand for the salts and sellers are now quoting freely at 33c@34c a pound, with a possibility of shading on a firm bid.

Benzidine—Sellers quote $1.85@$1.90 a pound for the base, and $1.45 to $1.50 a pound for the sulphate. With only moderate spot supplies and a steady demand, a firm condition continues to be reported on benzidine.

Benzol—The market is quiet and comparatively little business has passed during the week. Liberal offers are being made with few buyers in sight, and although prices remain unchanged at 45c@46c a gallon, there is every reason to believe that considerable shading could be done on firm bids. Contract goods are quoted at 38c a gallon, and in the absence of heavy inquiries the undertone of the market is weak.

Naphthalene—There is very little spot naphthalene flake available in this market at the present time and chief interest is centering on forward positions. It is stated that several small lots have passed at 9½c a pound, but in quantity the price remains at 9¾c a pound. A steady demand is noted for naphthalene balls which are quoted in the neighborhood of 10c a pound. No shortage of the balls is reported.

Dinitrotoluol—A fairly active market is noted, but supplies are still sufficient on spot to handle a greater volume of business. Around 55c a pound appears to be the prevailing price for spot and nearby stocks, moisture free basis, although from one or two directions as high as 60c a pound has been heard. Inquiries for this material are light.

Para-amidophenol—Little activity is noted in this market for para-amidophenol. There has been a fairly good inquiry but large business has failed to develope. In the majority of cases large holders are quoting the base and the hydrochloride at about the same price which ranges from $4.50 to $5.50 a pound, depending on quantity and buyer. The price heard for January-March delivery of 1918 is $4.20@$4.30 a pound for both grades.

Phenol—In car lots business has passed at 52c a pound, drums extra, which is a lower price than a week ago. In a number of directions 1c a pound higher is still heard, but spot material was available in fair quantities at the close at 52c a pound. There is a better inquiry, but only routine business is noticed.

Betanaphthol—A firm and steady market is noted on this material although prices are unchanged. The technical remains in firm hands at 70c a pound, despite the fact that 67c a pound has been heard in a number of directions. The price for the sublimed ranges from 87c to 87½c a pound, and the U. S. P. $1.25 a pound. While stocks are not abundant they appear sufficient to take care of the present demand.

Toluidine—The para is quoted unchanged at $2.25 a pound, for spot, and $2.10@$2.15 a pound on contract goods. The range of 90c to $1.00 a pound continues to be heard for the ortho. The local market remains firm on both the para and the ortho as there is a good demand from all parts of the country for both grades. With inquiries heavy, the undertone of the market is firm.

Toluol—The condition is unchanged and few prices are heard. The Government continues to take all this material in sight and with the exception of a few small lots the market is stripped of spot goods. Naturally consumers are anxious about the future situation, but the matter rests entirely with the Government. It was said that a sale passed at $2.50 a gallon during the week, but this could not be confirmed.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Ammonia Water, 3c@6c
Ammonium Iodide, 50c@60c
Balm of Gilead Buds, 45c
Bismuth Subiodide, $1.60
Caffeine, Citrated, 75c
Calcium Iodide, 75c@90c
Ladies' Slipper Root, 60c@70c
Lithium Carbonate, $1.15@$1.25
Soda, Caustic, Purified, 5c
Sodium Benzoate, 25c
Spirit, Ammonia, 30c@50c
Ether, 80c
Sugar of Milk, 5c

Declined

Acetanilid, 10c@15c
Acid, Lactic, U.S.P., 15c@25c
Aluminum Acetate, 10c
Ammonium Acetate, 10c
Benzoate, 30c
Amyl Acetate, 25c
Arnica Flowers, $1
Bismuth Subbenzoate, $2
Cacao Butter, 8c@10c
Cocaine, Alkaloid, $1
Hydrochloride Crystals, 65c
Guaiacol Carbonate, 15c@30c
Litharge, 2c@5c
Oil, Lard, 20c@40c
Whale, 30c@60c
Sodium Bichromate, 5c
Vanillin, 15c@25c

WILL MAKE DYES FOR PRINTING INKS

Company Investing $1,000,000 in Plant to Manufacture Para-Nitraniline—New Colors Coming on the Market Rapidly—Export Business Increasing.

During the week a large printing ink house has decided to invest a million dollars in equipping a plant for the manufacture of dyestuffs and especially para-nitraniline which is used largely in the production of para fast red. This new product will find a good market among printing establishments as the color is used extensively in lithographic work. Already a quantity has been produced and after thorough tests it has been found entirely satisfactory.

American manufacturers are not devoting much time to the production of rhodamine for the reason that it has been found that other colors can be successfully substituted for this material. For instance, the largest match manufacturers are now using American-made scarlets for coloring the head instead of rhodamine. The scarlets are much cheaper and answer the purpose just as well.

Another interesting fact about the American color industry is that manufacturers of glycerin soap, who formerly depended entirely upon German products for the coloring material of their fancy soaps are now using American colors for this purpose. Feather establishments and local dyeing houses are also buying heavily at the present time of violets, pinks, malachite green and yellow, all manufactured in this country, and so far as can be learned the colors are as good or better than those of foreign production.

Already our colors are finding a good export market. Methyl violet is being shipped in large quantities to China where the material is used extensively in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons and carbon paper, which are in turn sent back to the American market and sold at lower prices than the American manufacturer can offer. The reason is that labor is cheaper in China. Other foreign countries, especially in South America, are drawing supplies from the American market.

The market on intermediates used in the manufacture of chrome colors has been a little easier during the week. It is said that new manufacturers are entering the field so rapidly that the supply is in excess of the demand, but export business is increasing and American manufacturers are relying still more upon home materials. Wide price fluctuations may be expected for some time, but they will not be so extreme. This is one of the subjects to be considered at the meeting of the manufacturers of, and dealers in American colors and dyes in January.

REORGANIZATION OF CURTIS BAY CHEMICAL

Incorporation at Baltimore, Md., of the United States Industrial Chemical Co. with an authorized capital stock of $24,000,000 is a reorganization of Curtis Bay Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co., whose capital stock has heretofore been carried at a nominal value of $250,000. The entire capital stock of the new company is owned by the United States Industrial Alcohol Co.

This action was taken in order to have the capital stock of subsidiary companies conform more closely to the actual value of the invested capital and is the first step in the plan of readjustment of capital stock of various subsidiary companies of United States Industrial. Other subsidiary companies of United States Industrial Alcohol are the Republic Distilling Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Orleans; Wood Products Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Columbia Distillery Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Louisiana Distillery Co., New Orleans, La.; Southern Re-Distilling & Rectifying Co., New Orleans, La.; International Distilling Co., New Orleans, La.; Gulf Re-Distilling Co., New Orleans, La., and Cuba Distilling Co. of Cuba.

Capital stock of the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. amounts to $18,000,000 of which $12,000,000 is common and $6,000,000 is preferred stock. Directors of new corporation are George S. Brewster, William R. Coe, Edward W. Harden, William S. Kies, Adrian H. Larkin, Percival J. McIntosh, Horatio S. Rubens, Richard P. Tinsley and Wilton C. Whitaker.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls.	lb.	—	— .70
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb	—	— 3.55
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.65
Aconitine, ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.56	— .58
*Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— —
*190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— —
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— —
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
97 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.77	— .78
188 proof	gal.	.80	— .81
Aldehyde, Acet.	lb.	—	— —
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—13.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—29.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.P.kegs,powd	lb.	.11½	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.40	— 5.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .53
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	— —
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—77.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—71.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.59	— .64
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.40	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
*Nominal.			

Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .09½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .08¾
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— .76
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .05½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— 4.20
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	11.20	—11.45
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Phosphate	oz.	15.50	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .76½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .77½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .79
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .79½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.78	— .79½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .77
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Powdered	lb.	4.70	— 4.80
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14	— .15
Chloroform, drums	lb.	—	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 8.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.23	— .24
Cases, fingers	lb.	.27	— .30
Codeine, alk., ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	—	— .68
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .44
*Spanish Apples	lb.	—	— —
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.36	— .38
Jewelers large	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Small	lb.	1.15	— 1.19
French	lb.	.37	— .38
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.39	— .60
Reeds	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
*Nominal.			

Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Emetine, hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.72	— .74
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .71
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .33
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.18	— .18½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.70	— .71
C. P. in cans	lb.	.71½	— .72
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.65	— .66½
Saponification, loose	lb.	.51	— .51½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.46	— .46½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.80	— .85
*Hops, N. Y., 1917, prime	lb.	.75	— .78
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.32	— .37
Hydrogen Peroxide,U.S.P.,10gr.lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Hypophosphite, powd.	lb.	—	— 2.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.05
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.15	— .29
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.45	— .53
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.14	— .14½
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.45	— .50
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	2.10	— 2.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins, light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.69	— .71
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.18	— 3.24
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	110.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—13.00
Diacetyl, Alk., 5-oz. cans. oz.		—	—17.65
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. vial oz.		—	—17.85
*Ethyl,Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.	oz.	—	— —
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— —
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	— 10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	20.00	—28.00
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— 10½
Balls	lb.	.10	— .12
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— —
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	— —
Granular	lb.	—	—32.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—32.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum,light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Snow White	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.30	— 1.31
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.45	— 1.46
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.82	— .84
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	35.00	—36.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.25	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.75	— 37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .53
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.39	— .40
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.01
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U. S. P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .85
Granular, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .95
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	cwt.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn Pearl, bags	cwt.	5.55	— 5.58
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13½	— .14
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.45	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 4.10
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.90	— 1.00
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .70
Casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	17.50	—17.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.18¼	— .19
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.68	— .68½
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.70	— .72
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c., carboys	lb.	.36	— .37
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.53	— .54
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.59	— .60
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.56	— .57
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.54	— .55
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
*Nominal.			
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	.72	— .72½
Powdered	lb.	.72½	— .73
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
actic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .48
Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12¼
*Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— 1.40
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .27
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.36
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Rectified	lb.	1.70	— 1.95
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	—	— 4.50
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.80	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .15
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Lead Free	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.53	— .54
Java	lb.	.85	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Bottles	lb.	4.10	— 4.15
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	4.50	— 4.60
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
*Turkish	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
*Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.00	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Distilled	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
*Malefern	lb.	13.00	—15.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—26.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	70.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.22	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	25.00	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	13.00	—13.50
West Indian	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Artificial	lb.	—	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Wormwood		4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.50	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .67
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Peru	lb.	4.35	— 4.40
Tolu	lb.	.52¼	— .60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.61	— .66
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.19	— .21
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.20	— .21
of Tree	lb.	.09	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .26
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	— .15
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.07	— .08
*Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.55	— .65
Broken	lb.	.50	— .55
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.55	— .56
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13½	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	— .16
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¾	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	—	— —
Soap, whole	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½
Tonga	lb.	.49	— .50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .49
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .06½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.07½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 5.90
Cuts	lb.	3.40	— 3.80
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Tahiti, white Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Powdered	lb.	1.01	— 1.05
Fish	lb.	.10	— .11
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.29	— .32
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.09½	— .10½
*Sloe	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .29
Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd.Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	— .34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .44
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.27	— .30
Linden with leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.70	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.15
*Rosemary	lb.	—	— —
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .50
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.90
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.34	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1.	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.48	— .50
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	10.00	—10.50
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy, first	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09	— .10
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.70	— .85
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .41
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Damiana	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.49	— .50
Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .06½
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.08	— .10½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Domestic	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Henna	lb.	.13	— .14
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.11½	— .12
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08½	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .17
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.30	— .34
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .19½
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.68	— .71
Siftings	lb.	.38	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .58
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.18	— .20
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08½
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .07½
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .46
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.12	— .12½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	— 4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	— .21
Blood	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Bluefag	lb.	.25	— .27
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.25	— .29
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, **natural**	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	— .08
Blue	lb.	.07	— .08
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	— .16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	—	— .40
American	lb.	—	— .37
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.65	— .70
Echinacea	lb.	.36	— .38
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Ganagal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22½
Bleached	lb.	.23	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	— 4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	— 7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Jalap, whole	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.70	— .75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Musk, **Russian**	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .17
Verona	lb.	.15	— .16
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.40	— .45
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.60	— .65
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.50	— .57
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .80
Southern	lb.	.70	— .72
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	— .37
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, **Black**	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.27	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.34	— .40
Spikenard	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, **white**	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.25	— .27
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, **Levant**	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.23¼	— .23¾
Star	lb.	.32	— .33
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Smyrna	lb.	.07¾	— .08
South American	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	—	— .59
Celery	lb.	.27½	— .28
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	— .19
Morocco	lb.	.17½	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	lb.	.13¼	— .13⅜
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¼	— .04⅜
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16	— .17
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
California, brown	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chinese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
English, yellow	lb.	.16½	— .17
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .75½
Russian, blue	lb.	.60	— .60½
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	— .90
Rape, English	lb.	.11	— .11½
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, **Hispidus**	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Worm, **American**	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.60	— .65

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20	— .20½
Canton rolls	lb.	.12½	— .13
Saigon, rolls, No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Japan	lb.	.08½	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15½	— .16
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mombasa	lb.	.23½	— .24
*Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	—	— —
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.53	— .53½
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.63	— .64
Zanzibar	lb.	.50	— .50½
Ginger, African	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .16½
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
*Japan	lb.	—	— —
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .51
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.49	— .49½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.23	— .23½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.25	— .26
Spanish	lb.	.18¾	— .22
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	— .23¾
White	lb.	.27¾	— .28
Pimento	lb.	—	— .06

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.27	— .28
Bees, white	lb.	.55	— .65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.38	— .45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.45	— .50
*Candelilla	lb.	.32	— .35
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.62	— .65
No. 1	lb.	.58	— .60
No. 2	lb.	.50	— .55
No. 3	lb.	.48	— .50
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.20	— .25
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17½
*Montan, **crude**	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
*Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	—	— —
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½

*Nominal.

Stearic Acid—			
Single Pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double Pressed	lb.	.23	— .24
Triple Pressed	lb.	.25	— .26

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .07
56 p.c.	lb.	.11½	— .12
70 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.21	— .22
Glacial	lb.	.36	— .37
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash, lump	lb.	.08½	— .09
Chrome	lb.	.25	— .28
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09⅛
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .02½
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12¾
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09¾	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .08
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¼
Granulated	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¾
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, **Basic Carb., Amer. dry**	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. **Cal.**	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .02½
20 deg carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08	— .08½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09	— .09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44¾	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.84	— .88
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.55	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c. per ton	ton	375.00	400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28	— .29
Refined	lb.	.32	— .33
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.40
Dense	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.00
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	7.75	— 8.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.16¾	— .17½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, tech	100 lbs.	4.60	— 4.80
Refined	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.35	— .37
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.34	— .36
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02¼	— .02½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyfite	ton	25.00	—26.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	34.00	—35.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

*Acid Amidonaphthols'phonic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Refined	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.31½	— .33
p-Amidophenol	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26½	— .27½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .34
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	.47	— .50
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	.46	— .48
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.40	— .42
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.58	— .60
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	— .60
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.54	— .59
Diphenylamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Balls	lb.	.10½	— .11
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.67	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.87	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.70	— .80
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
*Toluol, pure	gal.	Nominal	
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	2.00	— 2.30
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Blue	lb.	2.40	— 2.90
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	— 3.37
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	4.00	— 7.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.25	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— 1.25
Direct Blue	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	— 2.60
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.30	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Jet	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, cone.	lb.	1.10	— 1.90
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	14.00	—30.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00

*Nominal.

Victoria Blue, base	lb.	13.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	14.00	—17.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	— .56
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.15
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .08½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	50.00	—58.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	38.00	—43.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .16½
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13	— .16
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .21
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	— .12
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron,	lb.	.07¼	— .08¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.58	— .61
Domestic	lb.	.53	— .54
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	60.00	—65.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	—25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	87.00	—90.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼	— .02¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.19	— .21
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .21½

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	.02½
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.94	.96
Domestic, prime	gal.	.92	.94
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.14½	.15¼
*English	lb.	.14½	.15¼
German	lb.	—	—
Neutral	lb.	—	—
Horse	lb.	.16½	.17
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.35	2.40
Off prime	gal.	1.75	1.80
Extra, No. 1.	gal.	1.55	1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40	1.45
Menhaden, Brown	gal.	.92	.94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	.96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	.98
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.98	1.00
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	—
*Southern,crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	—	.90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.40	2.45
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.30	2.35
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.05	2.15
Dark	gal.	1.55	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70	1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14¾	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14¾	.15
Sod Oil	lb.	.11	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.80	1.85
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.76	1.81
Natural winter, 38 deg cold test	gal.	1.75	1.80
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.23	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	.27
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15	1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.26	.32
Cases	lb.	.27	.33
No. 3	lb.	.25	.27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¼	.17½
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.16¾	.17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	.18
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	20.62	20.96
Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.25	1.30
Summer, yellow, prime	bbl.	18.50	19.00
*White	lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22	1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.24	1.27
Boiled, 5-bbl lots	gal.	1.25	1.28
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.26	1.29
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.45	2.50
*Foots	lb.	.34	.36
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.23	.25
*Benin	lb.	.21	.23
*Niger	lb.	.19½	.23
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.65	1.75
Crude	gal.	—	1.30
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—

*Nominal.

*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.70	1.75
Blown	gal.	1.75	1.80
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35	.40
Second	gal.	.42	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—
*Imported	gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	.15
Summer	gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.51	.51½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled bbls.	gal.	.46½	.49½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.39½	.41½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.60	4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	14.50	15.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	80-bbl.	7.10	7.20

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.72	.74
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	.74
V. S. O.	lb.	.72	.74
Fine Orange	lb.	.62	.65
Second Orange	lb.	—	.61
T. N.	lb.	.59	.60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59	.68
*Button	lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.57
Bone, dry	lb.	.58	.60

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake. f.o.b. Texas		—	53.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	46.00
Columbia		50.00	—
New Orleans	ton	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	50.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	54.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	1.75
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	1.13

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.47	.52
Open kettle	gal.	.53	.58
Blackstrap bbls	gal.	.31	.32
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	.40
Fancy	lb.	.64	.80
Medium	lb.	.45	.50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.17	.17½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg., per 100 lbs.		—	5.65

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11	.12
Caracas	lb.	.12½	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10	.10½
Maracaibo	lb.	.25	.25½
Trinidad	lb.	.12¼	.13

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War-bu'le	Fed. eral	War-ner
Powdered	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.55
XXXX	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
Confectioners A	8.25	8.25	8.25	—	8.35
Standard Gran	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills-gal.		—	.90
Brown	gal.	.92	.94
Light, strained	gal.	.94	.96
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.96	.98
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.98	1.00
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	2.40	2.45
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.30	2.35
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.05	2.15
Dark	gal.	1.55	1.60
Prime	gal.	1.70	1.75
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14¾	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14¾	.15
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.23	.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.26	.32
No. 3	lb.	.25	.27
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17¼	.17½
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.16¾	.17
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.18½	.19
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	.18
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½	.19
Refined, barrels	lb.	20.62	20.96
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.25	1.30
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	18.50	19.00
*White	gal.	—	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22	1.25
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.24	1.26
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.45	2.50
*Foots	lb.	.34	.36
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.23	.25
*Niger	lb.	.19½	.23
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.65	1.75
Crude	gal.	—	1.30
Pine white steam	gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	—
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.17½	.17¾

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18	.19
Yellow	lb.	.15	.16½
House	lb.	.15½	.16
Brown	lb.	.13	.15
Yellow grease, stearine	lb.	.16	.16½
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.17	.18
Lard, City	lb.	.25½	.26
Compound	lb.	.22	.22¼
Stearine, lard	lb.	.26½	.27
Oleo	lb.	.21	.21½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18⅞	.19
City Special	lb.	.16¾	.17
Choice Country	lb.	.17½	.18

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼	.18½
City Fancy	lb.	—	.18
Prime Packers	lb.	.17½	.17¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.19½	.19¾
"A" White	lb.	.19	.19¼
"B" White	lb.	.17	.17¾
Yellow	lb.	.16	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.15	.15½
Bone	lb.	.16½	.16¾
House	lb.	.15¼	.15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Lard	lb.	.28	.29

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		—	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		—	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¼	.04½
Potassium, lump	lb.	.08½	.09
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	.08½
Caustic Potash. 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84	.88
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.fused 100lbs.		7.75	7.88
Mineral Soap Stock		—	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.10	1.20
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.50	2.75

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.85	— .90
1st select, powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Fine granulated, first	lb.	.75	— .80
Seconds	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts, amber	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted, white	**lb.**	**.50**	**— .55**
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	**oz.**	—	— —
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., Med.	lb.	.55	— .60
Technical	lb.	.48	— .52
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	.78	— .80
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetysalicylic (Aspirin)	**oz.**	—	— .30
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Arsenous, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.30	— .34
Benzoic, true	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
From Toluol	lb.	3.45	— 3.75
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.30	— .35
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	oz.	.44	— .48
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .66
10 and 25-lb cans	lb.	—	— —
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.65	— .75
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.68	— .71
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
C. P.	oz.	—	— .35
Chrysophanic, true, v.	**oz.**	.55	— .65
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	10.80	—12.00
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.73	— .74
Less than keg	lb.	.77	— .85
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.25	— .30
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 150	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.17	— .20
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Dilute	oz.	.08	— .10
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.25	— .30
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (5½)	lb.	.10	— .12
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .11
36 deg., less	lb.	.16	— .18
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.12	— .13
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. less	lb.	.23	— .25
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic	lb.	.35	— .40
Oxalic	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	**lb.**	**.48**	**— .55**
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½, and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.10	— 4.30
1-oz. vials	oz.	.40	— .45
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Bulk	lb.	.90	— 1.00
From Gaultheria, oz,	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .06½
Less	lb.	.11	— .13
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Medicinal	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.94	— 1.08
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	oz.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	**lb.**	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Root, English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	**lb.**	**.75**	**— .80**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Aconitine, Amorp. ½-oz. v.	ea.	2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	**lb.**	**.55**	**— .60**
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	**gr.**	—	— **.20**
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	**oz.**	—	— **.85**
Chloride, Solution	**oz.**	—	— **.33**
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.		Nominal
4-oz.	**oz.**		**Nominal**
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd, sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	9.00	— 9.15
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Less	gal.	5.60	— 6.10
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Less	gal.	5.55	— 6.00
Denatured, bbls., less	gal.	.93	— 1.15
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.45	— 1.55
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	**lb.**	**2.75**	**— 3.00**
Powdered	**lb.**	**3.10**	**— 3.25**
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.40	— .50
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbados, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.23	— .28
Bulk	lb.	.18	— .22
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .14
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4 00
Althea Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.12	— .15
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Gronud, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	**lb.**	**.75**	**— .80**
Potash, gran, pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.10	— .13
Cryst. C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.			Nominal
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Amidopyrin (Chemical Pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 1.75
Ammonia Water, 18 deg.	lb.	.12	— .16
20 deg.	lb.	.16	— .20
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.18	— .24
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .90**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.90**	**— 1.00**
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Carbonate, Jars	**lb.**	**.12**	**— .15**
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.50)	oz.	.20	— .23
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.45
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .26
C. P. Gran	lb.	.32	— .34
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.24	— .26
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
Technical	lb.	.85	— .95
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	**oz.**	—	— .40
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Star	lb.	.50	— .55
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto	**lb.**	—	— .50
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 (Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	.27	— .30
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—46.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Argyrol	**oz.**	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	**oz.**	—	— 2 20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Flowers	lb.	2 25	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2 65
Ground	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.08	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.23	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .49
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic	lb.	.40	— .45
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— .85
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— .65
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.85	— .95
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.70	— .75
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, tech.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .65
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Less	gal.	3.85	— 4.25
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8 00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4 50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Beberine hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna leaves, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2 10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4 45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
	oz.	.50	— .60
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .70
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.25	— .28
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3 50
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Bismuth Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	5.50	— 5.85
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.65
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	6.75	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.18	— .20
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 2.15
Bryony Root	lb.	.55	— .60
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.30	— .35
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.37	— .45
Baker's A and white	lb.	.38	— .50
Dutch	lb.	.42	— .50
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.40	— .50
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—15.65
	oz.	—	— 1.10
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.00	— 1.15
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9 50	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	oz.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1 50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.40	— .45
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Iodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.35
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2 25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1 90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.79	— .87
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.79½	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.88	— .93
Japanese	lb.	.78	— .85
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.11	— .13
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Powdered	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Chinese	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1 00
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.35	— .50
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— 50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— 60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .65
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.30	— .35
Catnip, lbs, pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.23	— .28
Yellow	lb.	.21	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, English, Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box.	.80	— .85
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.72	— .75
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1 65	— 1.75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1 40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow Calisaya	lb.	.45	— 50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .60
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, pure	lb.	.75	— .80
Penang	lb.	.75	— .78
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.85	— .90
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1 00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	11.50	—12 50
Hydrochlor. cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.50	—10.50
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	10.35	—11 00
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	—
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.18	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.90	— 1.00

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Codeine	oz.	14.55	—15 80
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.15	—14.45
Nitrate	oz.	13.15	—14.45
Phosphate	oz.	11.00	—12 35
Salicylate	oz.	10.25	—10.50
Sulphate	oz.	11.70	—13.05
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Powdered	lb.	4.40	— 4 50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	60	— .65
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Flexible, U S P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.45	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	**lb.**	**1.20**	**— 1.30**
Para	**lb.**	**1 25**	**— 1.35**
Copper Acetate, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .49
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .17**
Bbls.	**lb.**	**.10½**	**— .11½**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .16**
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	.04
Coriander	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .32
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅓-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Cranesbill	**lb.**	**.24**	**— .29**
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream of Tartar, powdered	lb.	.62	— .66
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.18	— .20
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.55	— .60
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.13	— .15
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine,Alk.⅓-oz.v.	oz.	23.60	—23.85
Hydrochloride, ⅓-oz. v.	oz.	21.45	—21.70
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— —
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	21.00	—22.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	1.00	— 1.05
Digitalis Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bulk	**lb.**	**.75**	**— .80**
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Pressed, ozs.	**lb.**	**.90**	**— 1.00**
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	21.50	—21.80
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Dragon's Blood, powdered	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .65**
Extra	**lb.**	**1.40**	**— 1.45**
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Reeds	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tubes	**gr.**	**.19**	**— .21**
Duotol	**oz.**	**—**	**— 1.50**
Dwarf Elder	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Echinacea Root	**lb.**	**.38**	**— .42**
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— —
Elaterium	oz.	1.35	— 1.55
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.45	— .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	**lb.**	**.28**	**— .33**
Ground, pure	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Powdered, pure	**lb.**	**.33**	**— .36**
Emetin (Resinoid)	**oz.**	**—**	**—13.00**
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		**—**	**— 2.75**
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	**ea.**	**—**	**— 1.15**
Eosine	**oz.**	**—**	**— .80**
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Powdered	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.10**
Ergotin, Bonjean	**oz.**	**—**	**— .70**
Ergotole	**oz.**	**—**	**— 1.00**
Erythroxylin (Resinoid)	**oz.**	**—**	**— 6.30**
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .42
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .42
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .42
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	**ea.**	**—**	**— .35**
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	**ea.**	**—**	**— .80**
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloric	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .80**
Nitrous Conct	**lb.**	**1.35**	**— 1.50**
U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
U. S. P., 1880	**lb.**	**.44**	**— .49**
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	**oz.**	**—**	**— .25**
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .60
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U.S.P. oz. 35	lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Elec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
***Exalgine**	**oz.**	**—**	**— —**
Extract Male Fern	oz.	1.40	— 1 60
Fennel Seed	lb.	.80	— .85
Saxon	lb.	.82	— .85
French	lb.	.25	— .30
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—15.00
Less	lb.	.11	— .14
Ground	**lb.**	**.11**	**— .14**
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.14	— .16
Ground	lb.	.18	— .20
Formaldehyde	lb.	.33	— .59
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.50	— 2 60
Powdered	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerin, C.P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.72	— .73
in cans	lb.	.74	— .75
Less	lb.	.80	— .83
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol, liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.75
Carbonate	oz.	4.20	— 4.60
Phosphite	**oz.**	**—**	**— 1.75**
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	**oz.**	**—**	**— 1.60**
Valerianate (Geosote)	**oz.**	**—**	**— 1.34**
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .70
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .14
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	5.60	— 5.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.15
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained	**lb.**	**.23**	**— .26**
Hops, select (1917)	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	**lb.**	**.46**	**— .48**
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	**oz.**	**—**	**— 3.00**
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	24 00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	**oz.**	**—**	**— .80**
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.21	— .30
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.11	— .12
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.50	— .60
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— 1.20
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.40

*Nominal.

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	1.80	— 2.25
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.35	— 4.85
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.65
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Rio	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry		.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .30
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol. and Quin. Cit., U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	.90	— .98
	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— .36
Hypophosphite	**lb.**	**2.55**	**— 2.75**
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.50	— .55
Peptonized		—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root, selected	lb.	.55	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.25	— .30
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium, German	oz.	1.70	— 1.75
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"		—	— .65
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .70
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.24	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.30	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	.28	— .32
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— .85
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, domestic sticks	lb.	.58	— .60
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass, Spanish	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.12	— .18
Lithium acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.45	— .50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .30
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Chloride	oz.	—	— .28
Citrate	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Glycerophosphate	**oz.**	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .52
Salicylate	**lb.**	**3.15**	**— 3.35**
Lobelia Herb	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Seed (cleaned)	**lb.**	**.36**	**— .38**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.42**	**— .47**
Lobelin (Resinoid)	**oz.**	**.70**	**— 1.10**
Lodestone	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
London-Purple	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .30**
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U.S.P.	4 ozs.	.41	— .50
2-oz.	lb.	.42	— .51
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .50
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.50	— .52
Ribbon	oz.	—	— 4.00
Nitrate	**lb.**	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	**lb.**	—	— .50
Technical	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.10**
Powdered, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .42**
Technical, kegs	**lb.**	—	— .19
Bbls.	**lb.**	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Technical	**lb.**	**.90**	**— .95**
Peroxide	**lb.**	**2.45**	**— 2.60**
Phosphate, pure	**oz.**	**.06**	**— .08**
Salicylate	**lb.**	**1.40**	**— 1.50**
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .10**
C. P. Crystals	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Dried	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .30**
Malva Flowers large	**lb.**	—	— —
Blue, small	**lb.**	**3.50**	**— 4.00**
Manaca Root	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Mandrake Root	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .20**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .25**
Manganese Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	**oz.**	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst	**lb.**	**.70**	**— .75**
Glycerophosphate	**oz.**	**.32**	**— .36**
Hypophosphite	**lb.**	**2.65**	**— 2.75**
Iodide	**oz.**	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .40
Oxide black powder	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .20**
Peptonized	**lb.**	**3.00**	**— 4.50**
Peroxide, pure	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .65**
Sulph., pure crys.	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .65**
Manna, flake large	**lb.**	**1.40**	**— 1.50**
Small	**lb.**	**1.20**	**— 1.25**
Sorts	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Marjoram Leaves	**lb.**	**.28**	**— .65**
Mastic	**lb.**	**.80**	**— .85**
Matico leaves	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .45**
Menthol, cryst.	**lb.**	**3.75**	**— 4.00**
Mercury	**lb.**	**1.70**	**— 1.80**
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**1.80**	**— 2.00**
Mercury Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	**lb.**	**2.10**	**— 2.30**
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	5.00	— 5.40
Red., (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2 26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.08	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine Acet. ½-oz. v.	oz.	16.50	—17.15
Hydrobromide, ½-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v.	oz.	16.85	—17.15
Meconate	oz.	—	—18.20
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	16.50	—17.05
½-oz. vial	oz.	16.55	—17.15
Valerate, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	**lb.**	**3.50**	**— 4.00**
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.60	— .65
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.12	— .18
Naphthol, Alpha	**lb.**	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 1.60**
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .70
Narcotine, pure ½-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	**oz.**	—	— —
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 100s		—	— —
Novocain	**oz.**	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	**ea.**	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.70	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Nutmegs	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .50**
Extra large	**80 to lb.**	**.50**	**— .55**
Nux Vomica	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .18**
Powdered	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .30**
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	15.75	—16 25
Without acid	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Almonds, sweet	lb.	1.17	— 1.30
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2 50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), American			
Bbls. or less	gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	**lb.**	**3.00**	**— 3.15**
Birch Tar Crude	**lb.**	**1.10**	**— 1.20**
Refined	**lb.**	**3.75**	**— 4.00**
Cade	**lb.**	**1.40**	**— 1.50**
Cajuput, bottles	**lb.**	**1.20**	**— 1.25**
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.33	— .39
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Wood	lb.	.40	— .50
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cherry Laurel	**oz.**	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .80
Cloves	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Cocoanut	lb.	.25	— .50
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.00	— 3 25
Norwegian	gal.	4.70	— 4.80
Bbls	ea.	125.00	128.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	135.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Coriander	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	8.00	— 8.35
Cumin	lb.	6 50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Fusel, Crude	gal.	6.25	— 6.50
Pure	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16 50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2 00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	1.80	— 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.81	— 2 00
Raw	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.60	— 1.80
Essential	oz.	2.45	— 2.55
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1 80	— 1.90
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4.70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2 00
Olive, Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Malaga	gal.	2.65	— 2.85
Pompeian	gal.	3.50	— 3.80
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3 25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	2.25	— 2.50
Peach Kernels	lb.	.75	— .80
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Western	lb.	3 85	— 4.40
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.25	— 3 50
Pine Needles	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28 00
Artificial	oz.	3 50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Ro..a	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	14.00	—14.75
West Indian, Amyris Bals.	lb.	11.00	—11.60
Sassafras	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	4 00	— 4.35
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.60	— .70
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.60	— .70
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	1.50	— 2.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Wormwood, Amer. good	lb.	9.25	— 9 70
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
1-3 Mercury	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	32.00	—35.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.20	— .25
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.10
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.v. ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.70	— .80
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde, U.S P.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Paris Green	lb.	.50	— .55
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.60	— .65
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.55	— .65
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.32	— .37
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.40
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	.70	— .75
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.10	— .12
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	5.25	— 5.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.65	— .75
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	2 60	— 3.00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Bichromate	lb.	.60	— .65
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.62	— .66
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Carbonate tech. (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Chlorate	lb.	.57	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.58	— .71
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Iodide	lb.	3.90	— 4.55
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1 50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .42
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.88	— .93
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— —
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.12	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.69
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.86
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.65
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .95
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.53
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.53
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.47
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.65
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.49
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.66
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.83	— .85
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.13	— .18
German	lb.	—	— —
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.65	— .70
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	.90	— .95
Rhatany Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.55	— .60
Red	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpetre (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .70
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root, Hon., cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Mexican cut	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.15	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3 75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.36	— .41
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.30	— .35
Senna Pods	lb.	.25	— .30
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.60	— .70
Silver Chloride	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.15	— 1.20
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.70	— .72
Fused	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	—	— —
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.45	— .50
Soft, green	lb.	.20	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .55
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		.80	— .85
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.40	— .75
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.70	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.30	— .35
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.60	— .65
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.25	— 2 50
Carbonate (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P. cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Granular	lb.	.03	— .05
Iodide (oz. 35-40)	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystallized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.02	— .08
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Aromatic	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Ether, comp.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Spirits Turpentine	lb.	.55	— .70
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 7.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.30	— .34
Lactate	oz.	.20	— .23
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Green	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2 50
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
1-lb cartons	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	oz.	1 25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .39
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.70	— .80
Roll	lb.	.07	— .08
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
umac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .14
Talcum powder	lb.	.06½	— .09
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.25	— 4.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .42
Tar, Barbados	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.85	— .90
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— 65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 35
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8 00
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.75	—23.50
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	19.17	—21.65
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Oxide, pure	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Triphenin	oz.	—	— 50
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.60	— .65
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. g s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Vanillin	oz.	.85	— .95
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4 20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.55	— .60
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.50	— 1.75
Barrels	gal.	1.25	— 1.35
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— 1.50
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .63
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.30	— .35
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .38
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran, free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Oxide, American	lb.	.55	— .63
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.80	— .90
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	lb.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.21	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Nov. 17 to 24—Exports for month of September

Imports

ACID, OXALIC—
14,700 pounds
ALUM—
32,500 pounds
AMMONIUM, SAL—
15,200 pounds
BEANS—
26,179 pounds vanilla
2,240 bushels castor
2,400 pounds tonka
10,600 pounds vanilla
10,600 pounds vanilla
BERRIES—
2,000 pounds sloe
3,000 pounds various
CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
400 pounds
200 pounds
CINCHONINE, ALKALOID—
300 pounds
DIVI-DIVI—
6,300 pounds
DYE WOODS—
370 tons
209 tons
6 tons
ESSENTIAL OILS—
90,000 pounds various
216 000 pounds various
500 pounds geranium
2,400 pounds geranium
400 pounds juniper
300 pounds orange
FLOWERS—
8,100 pounds marshmallow
10,700 pounds chamomile
4,500 pounds arnica
GLYCERIN—
11,500 pounds
GUMS—
4,850 pounds tragacanth
53,800 pounds arabic
88,000 pounds arabic
180,200 pounds arabic
198,500 pounds arabic
116,000 pounds aloes
HERBS—
1 700 pounds various
INDIGO—
26,805 pounds
IRON OXIDE—
190,600 pounds
LACTARENE—
14,068 pounds
LEAVES—
28,800 pounds thyme
34,150 pounds senna
8,000 pounds savory
12,200 pounds sage
2,500 pounds rose
36 250 pounds marjoram
13,200 pounds laurel
10,500 pounds horehound
7 000 pounds henbane
7,100 pounds bay
33,800 pounds various
LEECHES—
400 pounds bloodsuckers
LIME CITRATE—
1,150 pounds
LYCOPODIUM—
2,500 pounds
MYROBALANS—
110,500 pounds
NAPHTHALENE—
100 tons
OILS—
2,374,400 pounds coconut
100 gallons Chinese nut oil
450,000 pounds soya bean
36,925 pounds fusel
4,600 pounds lime oil
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
21,150 pounds
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
2,000 tons, in bulk
QUININE—
560 ounces
ROOTS—
190,000 pounds ginger
60,450 pounds scammony
11,440 pounds dandelion
7,250 pounds dandelion
16,200 pounds althea
6,500 pounds ginger
SEEDS—
6,000 pounds dill
25,560 pounds coriander
6,570 pounds coriander
65,160 pounds coriander
1,100 pounds colchicum
9,300 pounds celery
10,160 bushels castor
1,900 pounds cardamom
17,000 pounds caraway
300 pounds larkspur
46,000 bushels flaxseed
SHELLAC—
11,925 pounds
SPONGES—
700 pounds
TARTAR, CRUDE—
129,885 pounds
51,575 pounds
83,860 pounds
WAX, BEES—
4 682 pounds
2,120 pounds
WINE LEES—
568,909 pounds
6,027 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
66 pounds, Colombia
55 pounds, Peru
ACID, NITRIC—
280 pounds, Uruguay
34 pounds, Venezuela
ACID, PICRIC—
66 pounds, Brazil
ACID, SULPHURIC—
181 pounds, San Domingo
288 pounds, Bolivia
22,760 pounds, Brazil
150 pounds, Chile
ALCOHOL—
15 gallons, Colombia
14,496 gallons, British West Africa
ALCOHOL, WOOD—
634 gallons, New Zealand
CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,000 pounds, French West Indies
307,735 pounds, Chile
18,000 pounds, Brazil
8,818 pounds, Bolivia
1,005,160 pounds, Argentina
16,000 pounds. San Domingo
COPPER SULPHATE—
477 pounds, Colombia
1,500 pounds, Ecuador
GLUCOSE—
106,952 pounds, Uruguay
37,140 pounds, China
GLYCERIN—
5,490 pounds, Chile
300 pounds, Colombia
289 pounds, Ecuador
50 pounds, British Guiana
550 pounds, Peru
LIME CHLORIDE—
535,270 pounds, Argentina
83,653 pounds, Brazil
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
7,793 pounds, Colombia
2,464 pounds, Uruguay
SODA, ASH
100 009 pounds, Peru
146,805 pounds, Chile
14,400 pounds, Colombia
SODA, CAUSTIC—
198,257 pounds, Colombia
5,340 pounds, China
100,544 pounds, Venezuela
123 358 pounds, Uruguay
21,516 pounds, Peru
20,250 pounds, Ecuador
SODIUM SILICATE—
144,855 pounds, Venezuela
7 300 pounds, Uruguay
ZINC OXIDE—
900 pounds, Uruguay
350 pounds, Colombia
3,858 pounds, Chile
209,489 pounds, Brazil

ARSENIC INDUSTRY UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

President Wilson, in a proclamation dated November 15, has placed the arsenic industry of the United States under direction of the Food Administration. The President's action comes in answer to a threatened shortage in the supply of arsenical insecticides, which are the farmer's chief protection for his crops against the onslaught of "biting insects."

Since arsenic is the active poison in paris green, the potato farmer is quite dependent upon an adequate supply of arsenic compounds for combating the destructive potato bug. It is therefore planned to bring about co-ordination between the State potato growers' associations and the makers of insecticides and thus provide for local maintenance of insecticide stocks by these and similar State organizations. It is especially important that a sufficient supply of white arsenic be available to meet the needs next year in the work of grasshopper control.

The Food Administration points out that the cessation of imports of arsenic has made it necessary to conserve the stock in this country for essential purposes, including several other Government enterprises in addition to its use for insecticides.

ALCOHOL IN PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

Secretary Charles M. Woodruff of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, has communicated with Commissioner of Internal Revenue D. C. Roper, protesting against the decision of the Treasury Department, No. 2559, regarding the use of alcohol in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products. According to this decision and amendments, when a pharmacist desires to manufacture a product listed in the United States Pharmacopoea or the National Formulary, a permit to use alcohol for non-beverage purposes may be issued him by the Revenue Department on a statement of the names of the listed articles which he intends to make. On the other hand, extracts, tinctures, etc., not in the U. S. P. or N. F. require elaborate permits. The trade cannot understand the reason for this discrimination in favor of preparations listed in the U. S. P. and N. F.

Mr. Woodruff points out that there are 500 standard fluid preparations used extensively which contain alcohol and of this number only 100 are recorded in the Formulary or Pharmacopoea. All homeopathic and eclectic preparations are ignored.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

The Coolrite Co., Ithaca, N. Y., capital $5,000. Coolrite and chemical products. G. F. Simpson, A. W. Browne, N. Hanford, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Provident Manufacturing and Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital $10,000. H. C. Hollins, Frank Hollins and D. W. Coons.

Mutual Cleaners and Dyers Corp., Bronx, N. Y., capital $25,000. C. Mazur, S. Wasserman, L. Schwartz, 136 East 117th street, New York.

American Agricultural Association, Dover, Del., capital $15,000,000. Allen T. Russell, Baltimore, Md., M. L. Kispert, Philadelphia, Pa., and John J. Jolls, Wilmington, Del.

Lexington Wholesale Drug Company, Lexington, Ky., capital $10,000. J. D. Coleman, J. D. Yarrington and John Mollers.

Browne Ferrer, Inc, Plainfield, N. J., capital $50,000. Chemicals. John S. Johnston, North Plainfield, N. J., and Gustave Clement and Louis A. Clement, both of Plainfield, N. J.

Delphia Silk Co., Paterson, N. J., capital $25,000. Joseph Habib, Elias Habib and Abdo Azark, all of Paterson, N. J.

Rochester Feldspar Mills, Rochester, N. Y., capital $200,000. J. McLean, M. B. Dickens, W. P. Healy, all of Rochester, N. Y.

L. H. Butcher, Inc., Manhattan, capital $25,000. Paints and supplies. V. G. Thomas, E. J. Donegan, G. W. Durrenberger, 360 West 45th street, New York.

The Paraffine Co., Dover, Del., capital $15,000,000. Paints. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, C. M. Egner, of Wilmington, Del.

The W. P. Jenkins Drug Co., Dayton, Ohio, capital $25,000. William P. and Elizabeth Jenkins.

Steinbeck Drug Co., Barberton, Ohio., capital $4,000 to $10,000. Incorporators not given.

Hitch Drug Company, Lafayette, Ind., capital $10,000. Drugs and chemicals. Chauncey R. Hitch, Henrietta Hitch and William E. Hitch.

Matthews-McConnell Drug Co., Springfield, Mo., capital $7,100. Incorporators not given.

The S. & W. Drug Store, Greer, S. C., capital $5,000. J. P. Winningham, E. E. Smith, Mrs. Carry Winningham.

Corner Pharmacy, Covington, Va., capital $15,000. General drug business. A. C. Jones, A. W. Wightman, of Covington, Va.

Eugenic-Ol Laboratories Company, St Louis, Mo., capital $50,000. R. B. Ruff, Ralph I. Roby, and G. H. Southerland.

Miner-Edgar Co., Newark, N. J., capital $100,000. Chemicals and minerals. Henry M. Miner, James C. Thornton and N. M. Goodlet, Jr, all of Newark, N. J.

PUSHING GOVERNMENT NITRATE PLANT

"Holland's letter" in the *Wall Street Journal* of Nov. 22, was devoted to the Government nitrogen plant at Mussel Shoals, near Florence, Ala. He said in part:

This great nitrate manufacturing plant should be in operation in about a year. If the war be ended by that time when the nitrates thus secured will be available for fertilizers, the apprehension of the farmers—that fertilizers will be unobtainable on account of prohibitive prices—will be ended. Senator Bankhead, in an address delivered at Florence a few days ago, stated that not only would abundant nitrates for explosives be made, but in addition the very great power into which Mussel Shoals rapids are to be converted is to be so utilized as to represent at least two hundred carloads of coal a day; or, in other words, that amount of coal will be saved.

The energy thus created will be utilized not only in the manufacture, by the electro-chemical process of nitrogen. but also in manufacture of munitions and various war necessities. J. W. Paige, who is secretary and manager of the Florence Chamber of Commerce, says that in Senator Bankhead's view, this is to become the greatest Government project in the United States. He says that the Government already has at Mussel Shoals a fleet of steamboats, many barges, dredges and much machinery and has also built a railroad about fifteen miles long which parallels the Shoals and the canals.

Shortly after the great hydro-electric plant was established at Niagara Falls, an American scientist worked out a method by means of which through electro-chemistry nitrogen could be obtained from the atmosphere. It had been demonstrated that over three acres of the earth's surface and extending as far upward as the earth's atmosphere exists there is enough nitrogen in the atmosphere to equal the entire nitrate resources of Chile. The man of science was not able to persuade capital to become interested in his discovery and invention. Norway took it up, however, and established highly successful nitrogen plants based in considerable measure upon the American electro-chemical method. Germany instantly followed Norway's lead; otherwise Germany would have been unable to carry on the war. It is commonly believed here that in Germany $200,000,000 have been invested in establishing plants by means of which nitrogen in abundant quantities is obtained from the atmosphere.

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JAPAN'S CHLORATE OF POTASH TRADE

Japanese trade in chlorate of potash is discussed by Consul General Scidmore, Yokohama, in a report to the Department of Commerce. He says:

One of the most prominent of the Japanese industries that have developed since the outbreak of the war is the manufacture of chlorate of potash. In a discussion of the subject, the *Japan Chronicle* refers to the fact that in the early stages of the war the suspension of imports sent prices up greatly, and states that established manufacturers of chlorate of potash extended their equipment, while numerous new manufacturing plants came into existence. It was not very long before the output was so greatly increased that prices fell considerably, making it difficult for some of the less substantial of the manufacturers to continue operations. Efforts were then made to ship the product abroad, principally to the United States, which before the war imported chiefly from Germany.

"Japanese traders," states the *Chronicle*, "have exported to the United States both to order and as a speculative venture. It is said that the quantity shipped from Yokohama to that country since the beginning of the war exceeds 10,000 barrels. At present on the domestic market it is said that efforts are being made in some quarters to force down prices by continuously offering small quantities for sale, with the object of buying up a large quantity when the price has fallen."

MILLIONS IN DYE TRADE IN CHINA

One American Company Has Sold $500,000 Worth of Dyestuffs—German Methods That Won Success Before the War—Large Stocks Necessary.

"Aniline dyes in South China" is the title of a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul General Anderson, Hongkong, who explains the success with which the Germans met, before the war, in introducing dyestuffs in China. He says:

There is no prejudice against American dyes. Most firms now in the business are British, and usually they prefer to handle British products. At the present time, however, British products in many lines are not to be had, and in any event, American dyes are as acceptable and popular as any other unknown dyes—and practically all of the dyes on the market at the present time are unknown compared with the German products imported before the war. An American representative of an American dye concern working in this market has sold well toward half a million dollars' worth of American dyes and, until competition from Europe comes, will doubtless sell more. The trade here is reaching out for such products, and under normal conditions American-made dyes, when of proper quality, will have as good a chance in this field as any other dyes.

American manufacturers, however, have so far not been disposed or able to meet the terms under which Chinese users of dyes are accustomed to buy their materials, and the indications are that only by a complete grasp of the situation, viewed on a large scale, will American exporters permanently succeed in the business. The trade is so large and the American manufacturer's opportunity is so exceptional at this time that it is folly to consider the trade upon any other than a permanent basis. The fact is that the dye trade in the Far East (as measured by that of South China, at least), is one requiring large capital, thorough organization, and patient use of the highest merchandising ability.

Complete and definite figures as to the volume of the trade in Hongkong and South China are not to be had, for no Hongkong returns are available and a considerable portion of the trade was carried on with districts other than those included in the Chinese customs returns. Figures obtained from commercial sources place the quantity of aniline dyes sold in the Hongkong field in 1911 at 12,850,000 ounces, valued at about $225,000 Hongkong currency; in 1912, 14,500,000 ounces, valued at $433,000; and in 1913, 18,800,000 ounces, valued at $540,000 Hongkong currency. The sales of synthetic indigo in 1911 amounted to about 9,000 piculs (picul=133 1/3 pounds), valued at about $485,000 Hongkong currency; in 1912, to 8,860 piculs, valued at about $449,000, and in 1913, to 21,400 piculs, valued at about $1,128,000. These three years were the last years of normal trade. (The U. S. Treasury exchange value for the Hongkong dollar was about $0.42 in 1911; from $0.43 to $0.49 in 1912, and from $0.47 to $0.50 in 1913.)

In a general way, therefore, it may be said that the annual value of this trade in the Hongkong field is around a million dollars gold in normal years. For all China the trade in aniline dyes and artificial indigo in 1913 reached $3,961,962 and $7,$38,237 gold, respectively, or a total of $11,000,199. These imports were credited almost entirely to Germany and Belgium. The trade in fact was German trade.

The secret of German success lay as much in the German plan of merchandising as in scientific and economical methods of manufacture. There were several primary arrangements upon which all the German factories based their trade. One was the maintenance of large stocks of dyes on the spot—not only in large centers like Hongkong and Shanghai, but in all the principal cities and dye centers of China as well. A second was a system of sales on commission, i. e., the factory carried the stocks and risks, tided over all fluctuations in prices, bad seasons, and the like. Another was financial aid to dyeing establishments such as the large dye establishments the Chinese maintain in various centers for dyeing goods on a large scale. Still another was a graduated system of rebates on sales granted all agents in the shape of bonuses on quantities consumed; and, lastly, a general system of propaganda work, including not only advertising but the service of trained dyers and demonstrators and the like. This whole system was carried on by the factory, by the exporter. The dealer in Hongkong was in reality only an agent selling on commission.

The crux of the entire system was the maintenance of large stocks on hand—an arrangement that meant the locking up of considerable capital. How large the stocks of these dyes kept in China have been may be deduced from the fact that when the war in Europe broke out and the import of dyes from Germany ceased China at once began to re-export the stocks of dyes on hand.

In 1914, China imported aniline dyes ot the value of $2,225,121 gold and re-exported them to the value of $24,188. In 1915, China imported aniline dyes to the value of $291,960 and re-exported them to the value of $1,759,737. In 1916, the imports were valued at $387,390 gold and the re-exports at $1,690,840. Imports of artificial indigo in 1914 were valued at $6,955,758 gold and re-exports at $16,561. In 1915, the imports were valued at $2,568,261 and the re-exports at $3,958,762 gold. In 1916, the imports were valued at $340,821 gold and the re-exports at $374,969 gold.

Accordingly, there must have been on hand in China at the beginning of the war enough of a stock of aniline dyes and synthetic indigo to enable China to supply its own wants since that time (upon a restricted scale, of course), and export surplus stock to the value of over $4,000,000 gold, to which the stock on hand in Hongkong at the time should be added.

Most American manufacturers would be disposed to bear, or at least share, the burden of advertising and propaganda where contracts of purchase were such that they could receive the benefit of this advertising. Such benefit, however, hinges upon the establishing of recognized brands of dyes and upon a continuous and systematic sales system; for advertising without complete merchandising details usually is lost. A sales system in turn involves the use of trained men, not only salesmen from the United States or the factory generally, but Chinese salesmen and experts trained in the use and sale of the products of a particular factory. Such an organization (assuming it is not possible to secure one ready made) represents years of effort and expenditure. In this the Hongkong or Chinese importer can not bear the burden alone. Even if he is willing to advance the capital and brains to do the work, he can only do it under contracts protecting his work.

The fact is, in such lines as dyes and in such a field as China, this work is primarily the business of the manufacturer. After a manufacturer has established his goods here under his own "chops" or trade-marks, he can sell in the open market as American exporters generally wish to sell at the present time. He can not do so in a permanent trade, however, until his goods are recognized. With the competition he will face after the war, the maker of dyes not known by a recognized "chop" will have no chance.

NEW PHILIPPINE PATENT MEDICINE LAW

The law of the Philippine Islands regarding the importation and sale of patent and proprietary medicines, adopted February 27, 1917, and amended by an act of March 9, 1917, has been interpreted and certain provisions defined by administrative regulations of the Philippine Health Service. The original law prohibits the importation and sale of any simple or compounded pharmaceutical preparation unless the quantitative and qualitative formula appears on the label of the bottle or immediate container. The regulations interpret this provision to apply to "any substance or preparation except those used exclusively for cosmetic purposes." The formula must be in English and attached to each separate package or part thereof. The formula must also appear on any advertising matter distributed or published, and the use of statements that are false or misleading in any respect is prohibited and may also result in the exclusion of the preparation advertised. Before any patent or proprietary medicine may be offered for sale it must be analyzed and favorably reported on by the Bureau of Science.

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